WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR. — OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD. — ALFRED L. PRICE AND DAVID FULTON } PROPRIETORS.

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS
OF THE
WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
$3 00 at the end of three months.
3 50 at the expiration of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. YEARLY standing advertisements will be inserted at $10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞ Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid.

OFFICE on the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

A. L. PRICE, Printer.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly executed and with despatch, on
liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPE & ROBESON
Continue the AGENCY business, and will make liberal advances on consignments of
Lumber, Naval Stores, &c. &c.
Wilmington, August 1st, 1845.
The Observer and the North Carolinian, Fayetteville, will copy six months and forward accounts to this office.

John S. Richards,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
GENERAL AGENT.
Wilmington, N. C.
Respectfully refers to
Messrs. J. & E. Anderson, R. W. Brown, Esq. } Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. Woolsey & Woolsey, " Richards, Bassett & Aborn, A. Richards, Esq. } New York.
June 27, 1845. 41-tf

EDW'D HEALY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
Hall & Armstrong's Wharf,
Wilmington, N. C.
June 13, 1845. 39-1y

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM COOKE,
General Commission Merchant,
AND
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

ROBT. G. RANKIN,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends in New York.
september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

WM. SHAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN HALL,
Commission Merchant,
One door So. of Brown & DeRossett's, Water-st.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

BROWN & DEROSSET
OFFER FOR SALE,
264 BBLS. N. O. clarified Molasses, 100 do. " sugar House do
75 HHDS. Cuba bright retailing do, 10 do. Porto Rico Sugar, do. N. Orleans "
5 12 barrels Porto Rico "
250 Bags Coffee; Cuba, Rio and Laguira, 8000 pounds N. C. Bacon, assorted,
50 HHDS. Western Sides, of prime quality,
50 bbls. Mess Pork,
75 " Prime do
30 kegs N. C. Lard,
10 BBLS. " do
175 Kegs and Jars prime Butter,
150 BBLS. Superfine Flour,
15 half bbls. Canal Flour,
350 BUSHELS Maryland Oats,
15 bbls. American Gin,
120 " Baltimore and Philadelphia Whiskey,
100 BBLS. Apple Brandy,
3 " San Lucar Wine,
1 BBL. Scuppernong do
20,000 Spanish Cigars—various brands,
50 CASKS fresh beat Rice,
40 bbls. purified Lard Oil,
15 do refined Whale do
30 boxes Adamantine Candles,
20 half bbls. 35 boxes } Scotch Snuff—in bladders,
50 BOXES manufactured Tobacco—various kinds,
200 GRINDSTONES—assorted,
350 kegs Dupont's Powder—assort'd,
10 BALES Rockfish 4-4 Shirting,
10,000 R. O. hhd. Staves—dressed.
July 11, 1845. 43-tf

PLANTATION CLOTHING.— A few cases just received and for sale by
Aug. 1, 1845. Wm. COOKE, Ag't.

Leaf Tobacco.
25 hhds., a prime article, for sale by
G. W. DAVIS.
Feb y 21.--[23

BLANK CHECKS—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
"CONGRESSIONAL UNION"
AND
"APPENDIX," &c.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully inform the public, that, with the commencement of the approaching session of Congress, they will begin the publication of the "Congressional Union" and "Appendix." The first will contain a full and accurate history of the daily proceedings of both branches of the national legislature. It will be compiled with such care, that every citizen who is interested in the public affairs will find it a complete synopsis of their proceedings, and a ready book of reference upon all questions which come before them.

The second, (the "Appendix,") will contain every speech which is delivered in the House of Representatives and Senate during the session, reported at length by a full and able corpse of congressional reporters, and revised before publication by the authors, whenever it is requested. These two works will be strictly impartial, and are intended to be as interesting and useful to the man of business, and to the politician of the one party as the other.

It may be said, without exaggeration, that the next session of Congress is destined to be one of the most important which has taken place since the foundation of the government. It is the long sesssion. It is the session which will develope the general plan of the present administration. Its measures will stamp the character of our institutions for years to come. Some of the most important questions which are connected with our foreign relations, or our domestic concerns, will be presented for their consideration. The final measure of ratifying the constitution of Texas, which is to consummate her admission into our Union, and the admission of her members into our public councils—every measure which affects the Oregon question—our relations with Mexico—as well as the final decision on the revived Zoll-Verein treaty,—these, and other measures which are more or less connected with our foreign relations, will come under the review of the approaching Congress.—Most of the eminently important questions which relate to our internal concerns—the revision of the tariff—the adoption of the best mode for preserving the public moneys—a variety of commercial measures—perhaps the best system for regulating the important interests of Texas—the Indian questions—the land question—the best system for our navy,—these and others will constitute a mass of business which is calculated to command much of the time of Congress, and much of the attention of the people. They will all be reported by the "Congressional Union."

The Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Union, will, as usual, embrace an interesting variety of matter on political, scientinc, and literary subjects, along with the current news of the day. The editor will continue to devote all his energies to the improvement of "The Union." He finds many accomplished men in this city. The administration has brought with it a considerable accession of talents. Several tried and distinguished members of the democratic party have accept'd office under it. Some of them have liberally contributed their literary labors to our benefit; and we hope to enlist others in our service. Besides, the time is not far distant when the editor intends to call other talents to his assistance. His ambition is, to make his paper worthy of the metropolis of the Union. He is persuaded that, with the facilities which his position enables him to employ; with the official and other materials placed within his reach; and with the aid of the correspondence which he is attempting to establish in foreign countries, a paper may be published, which is not unworthy of the support of his country In undertaking the task, he knew he had many difficulties to overcome, many lessons to learn, many sacrifices to encounter. He knew that, amid the arduous cares of a new theatre, he could not at first do justice even to himself; but his zeal has never flagged. What enthusiasm and industry can never effect, will be fully accomplished. Some errors he may have already committed. But upon one point, he can speak with great pleasure and with equal freedom. The men who are administering this government are working men, anxious, as he believes, to do their duty, to serve their country, to carry out the pledges under which the President was elected, and the great principles of the party. So long as the administration is conducted in this spirit, and upon those principles, he is prepared to co-operate with them in the public service; and to give them, as he proposed in his prospectus, a "fair, liberal, and efficient support."

We feel a deep sense of gratitude for the prompt manner in which our political friends, in every section of the country, have already come forward to sustain the "Union." May we not hope that our friends throughout the United States will continue to assist our labors, and prevail upon their friends to take some edition of the "Union?"

☞ As this will be the long session of Congress, and will probably last eight months, we have concluded to publish the CONGRESSIONAL UNION and APPENDIX on the following

TERMS.

For *The Congressional Union*, $1½ per copy.
For *The Appendix*, $1½ per copy.
Clubs will be furnished with *Ten* copies of either the above works for $12; *Twenty-five* copies for $25.

EXTRA WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY UNION.

☞ For the accommodation of those who desire a paper printed at the seat of government during the session of Congress only, we will furnish them the EXTRA UNION as follows:

SEMI-WEEKLY.

One copy	$2½
Six Copies	13
Twelve copies	24

WEEKLY,

One Copy	$1
Twelve copies	10
Twenty-five copies	20

THE UNION

Will be furnished hereafter to yearly subscribers, as follows:

DAILY,	per year, for	One copy	$10
		Five copies	40
SEMI-WEEKLY	"	One copy	5
		Twelve copies	20
SEMI-WEEKLY	"	Ten copies	$35
WEEKLY,	"	One copy	2
		Five copies	8
		Ten copies	15

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.*

☞ Those desiring complete copies of the Congressional Union and Appendix, will please send us their names previous to the first day of December next.

☞ We will willingly pay the postage on all letters sent to us containing *Five Dollars* and upwards. Other letters directed to us with the postage unpaid, *will not* be taken out of the office.

RITCHIE & HEISS
WASHINGTON, *August* 1, 1845.

To the Friends of the WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

In approaching the close of the first year of our existence as a public Journal, we hope it will not be thought amiss in us to address a few remarks to our friends, both with regard to the past and future. With the 12th of the next month (September,) the first volume of the Wilmington Journal will close. On the 19th of the same month, God willing, we shall issue the first number of the second volume. When in September last, we took charge of the Democratic Press in this place, we did so with much reluctance. Those acquainted with the circumstances of our coming to Wilmington, know this to be the case. This reluctance was the result of various causes. Our own inexperience and our consequent distrust in our abilities to discharge the duties of the post to which we were called, weighed heavily upon us. We commenced our labors too, in the midst of the warmest contest which has been waged between political parties in the United States during many a long year. Add to this the fact that the democratic press in this place, had unfortunately gone down time after time, and that many of our friends throughout the country, had lost all hopes of seeing a Democratic Journal established on a permanent basis at this point, and our friends will have some idea of the difficulties which we had to encounter at the commencement of our career.—With regard to how far we have overcome these difficulties, and what our present prospects are, we will say a few words. With regard to the manner in which the paper has been conducted, it would be unbecoming in us to speak. This much, we will say. We have endeavored with our whole heart and soul to present to our readers at all times such views of national politics, as we thought would tend most to advance the best interests of our common country. And here we hope, it will not be thought vain in us to say, that we have been gratified to learn that the manner and the matter of the Journal has met the approbation of our friends. We commenced with a very small list, something over three hundred; we now number upwards of seven hundred subscribers. Our success thus far, has outstripped our anticipations. We have already the widest circulation which any paper published in this place, during the last twenty years, has had. Our circulation too, is daily increasing. May we not hope that the past will be but a presage of the future, and that the *Journal* will continue to receive additions to its list of friends, until it will be placed on such a permanent basis as will defy the assaults of those whose hopes are, that like its predecessors, it too, in its season, will go down. We say, it rests with our friends throughout the district, to say whether they will maintain the Journal in such a manner, as will enable its Editor to devote his time and talents to it with his whole heart and soul. They are able, can we doubt but that they are willing? Can our friends expect that the principles which they maintain, and for whose ascendency they feel such an anxiety, will be prosperous if they neglect to diffuse light and information amongst the people? To those warm and kind friends who aided us at our outstart, we return our sincere thanks, and hope that they will again make an effort on our behalf.

We will make a short statement of what claims the Journal has upon the people of this section of North Carolina, and of the reasons why we think its circulation ought and will be increased. It is published in the largest and by far the most important commercial town in North Carolina. The people of the adjoining counties maintain an extensive intercourse with Wilmington. It is their market. In the columns of the Journal, will be found every week a correct statement of the markets. For the correctness of our commercial reports thus far, we appeal to those who have read our paper. That they will be correct in the future, we pledge ourselves.—Again, there is no other Democratic paper published in the district; nor is there a Democratic Press nearer than Fayettevill. Again, as regards news, there is no point in North Carolina, where information from all parts of the Union reaches so soon, as Wilmington. Situated as we are, on the great route from New Orleans to Boston, every event which transpires either North or South, will be found detailed in the columns of the Journal, sooner than in any other paper in the State out of this place. We appeal to those who have read the Journal for the last ten months, for the truth of what we here state. Again, the amount of useful information conveyed through the columns of the Journal has thus far been as great, if not greater, than that contained in the pages of any paper published in the State. With regard to the future, we will say a few words. It shall be our constant endeavor, by our industry and perseverence to retain the good opinions which we have already won, and to make our paper still more deserving the patronage of our friends. With a view to this, we propose to enlarge its size, so soon as we receive a sufficient number of subscribers to warrant us in encurring the expense, which such a step will necessarily require. We will have to buy a new press and an additional supply of type. We will be frank. For these articles, we would have to go in debt. This we neither will nor can do, without first having an assurance, that we will be able to pay for them. We make this proposition: so soon as our list shall number one thousand good paying subscribers, should that be in one month from this time, we will make our paper as large as any published in the State. This will enable us to give our readers an increase of reading matter. It will also give the editor more spirit and energy. In every way it will improve the paper. Will we not receive this increase? we think we will. If a few gentlemen in each county, were to take an interest in the matter, they could soon obtain for us the necessary number, to enable us to enter into the new arrangement.

Finally, we ask our friends to shew this article to those who are not yet subscribers. Lend us a helping hand.

TERMS—VOLUME SECOND.

The Journal is published weekly, at in advance. $3 00 if not paid before the expiration of three months from the time of subscribing.	$2 50
TO CLUBS OF	
Five, to one address,	$11 00
Ten, do.	20 00
Twenty, do.	38 00

No attention paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Five Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

Address, PRICE & FULTON.
August 15th, 1845.

The Annoyer.
BY N. P. WILLIS.

Love knoweth every form of air,
And every shape of earth,
And comes, unbidden, every where,
Like thought's mysterious birth.
The moonlit sea and the sunset sky
Are written with Love's words,
And you hear his voice unceasingly,
Like song in the time of birds.

He peeps into the warrior's heart,
From the tip of a stooping plume,
And the serried spears and the many men
May not deny him room.
H'ell come to his tent in the weary night,
And be busy in his dream;
And he'll float to his eye in the morning light,
Like a fay on a silver beam.

He hears the sound of the hunter's gun,
And rides on the echo back,
And sighs in his ear, like a stirring leaf,
And flits in his woodland track.
The shade of the wood and the sheen of the river,
The cloud, and the open sky—
He will haunt them all with his subtle quiver,
Like the light of your very eye.

The fisher hangs over the leaning boat,
And ponders the silver sea,
For Love is under the surface hid,
And a spell of thoughts has he.
He heaves the wave like a bosom sweet,
And speaks in the ripple low,
Till the bait is gone from the crafty line,
And the hook hangs bare below.

He blurs the print of the scholar's book,
And intrudes in the maiden's prayer:
And profanes the cell of the holy man,
In the shape of a lady fair.
In the darkest night and the bright daylight,
In earth, and sea, and sky,
In every home of the human thought,
Will Love be lurking nigh.

From the New York Tribune.

HOW A TAILOR COLLECTED A DEBT.
A TRUE STORY.

Near the close of the last century, a Quaker knight of the shears and thimble, who exercised his avocation in Philadelphia, was imposed upon by an adroit scoundrel, who contrived to get a suit of clothes on credit, and afterwards sloped without paying for them. The Quaker was too poor to lose the debt, but like too many others of his *cloth*, he had apparently no other alternative. The account was placed on his books and soon forgotten.—Some years afterwards he was examining his old records of debt and credit, profit and loss, when his attention was attracted to this account, and all the circumstances attending it came fresh to mind. Suddenly an odd thought suggested itself.

'I'll try an experiment,' said he to himself; 'perhaps I may succeed in catching the rogue and getting my pay.'

He immediately prepared an advertisement, in substance as follows, which he inserted in the Philadelphia Gazette—"If J—— C——, who was in Philadelphia about the month of ——, in the year 1795, will send his address to the Editor of this paper, he will hear of something to advantage. Printers in the neighboring States are requested to copy." The latter clause was inserted from a vague suspicion that the rogue had taken up his abode in N. York.

Having instructed the Editor not to disclose his name to the rogue if he should call, but to request the latter to leave his address, the Quaker patiently awaited the result of his experiment. In a short time he was informed by a note from the Printer, that the individual alluded to in the advertisement, having arrived from New York, might be found at a given place in the city.

The tailor lost no time in preparing a transcript of his account, not forgetting to charge interest from the time that the debt was incurred. Taking a constable with him, who bore a legal process suited to the occasion, he soon arrived at the lodgings of the swindler. The constable was instructed to stand off at a little distance till a signal should indicate the time for him to approach.

The Quaker now rang the bell, and, when the servant appeared, requested him to inform the gentleman of whom he was in search, that a friend wished to speak to him at the door.

The man obayed the summons, and soon both debtor and creditor were looking each other in the face.

'How dost thou do?' kindly inquired the Quaker. 'Perhaps thou dost not know me.'

'I believe I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance,' politely answered our hero.

'Dost thou remember purchasing a suit of clothes several years ago of a poor tailor, and forgetting to pay for them?' asked the Quaker.

'O no,' said the gentleman, blushing slightly. 'You must be mistaken in the person. It cannot be me that you wished to find.'

'Ah! John! I know thee very well. Thou art the very man I wished to see. Thou hast on at this moment the very waistcoat that I made for thee. Thou must acknowledge it was of good stuff and well made, or it could not have lasted thee so long.'

'O, yes,' said the gentleman, appearing suddenly to recollect himself; 'I *do* remember now the circumstances to which you allude. Yes, yes—I had intended to call and settle that little bill before leaving Philadelphia, and you may depend on my doing so. I have come here to take possession of a large amount of property which has been left me by will. See! here is the advertisement which apprised me of my good fortune.'

Here he handed the Quaker a N. York paper containing a copy of the advertisement whose history we have given above. The Quaker looked at it with imperturable gravity and continued—

'Yes, I see thou art in luck, but as my demand is a small one, I think I must insist on payment before thou comest in possession of thy large estates.'

The proper signal here brought the constable into the presence of the parties. The swindler was particularly astonished at the appearance of this functionary, who immediately began to execute his part of the drama.

'What!' exclaimed the rogue, in an angry tone; 'you surely haven't sued me?'

'Yes, I have,' replied the Quaker; 'and thou shouldst be thankful that nothing worse happened to thee.'

'Come in, then,' said the debtor, finding himself fairly caught; 'come in and I will pay you, if I must.'

The three went into the house together, and the slippery gentleman having ascertained the amount of the bill, paid it in full.

The tailor having signed the receipt, placed it in the hands of his late debtor, with feelings such as may be readily imagined. The swindler took it, and for the first time glanced at the various items of which it was composed. He said nothing till he came to the last charge, which was '*for advertising*,' when he broke forth—

'Hallo! what's this? '*For advertising?*' That's an odd charge in a tailor's bill.—You're cheating me!'

'O no,' coolly replied the Quaker; 'that is all right. I have charged thee the cost of publishing the advertisement which thou just showed me.'

Here the swindler uttered a horrid oath, as he demanded, 'Do you mean to say that *you* caused the publication of that advertisement?'

'Truly I did,' replied the tailor with most provoking coolness.

'You told a —— lie in it,' quickly retorted the rogue.

'Convince me of that,' said the Quaker, 'and thou wilt find me ready to confess the fault.'

'You said I should hear something to my advantage, if I would come here.'

'Thou art mistaken,' immediately responded the Quaker; 'I only promised that thou shouldst hear of 'something to advantage;' and is it not to the advantage of a poor tailor to collect an old debt?'

'If I can catch you in the street,' said the swindler with an oath, in the deepest rage, 'I'll give you such a cowhiding as will not leave the breath in your body.'

'Nonsense, now,' said the Quaker; 'if thou really intends to do any thing of that sort, we had better step out into the back yard and finish the business at once.'

The rogue was completely *non-plused* by the coolness of the Quaker, and stood speechless and almost petrified.

'Now,' said the tailor, good-naturedly, 'let me give thee piece of advice. When next thou hast occasion to get a suit of clothes, thou hadst better not attempt to cheat the poor tailor, but pay him honestly, for then will not thy conscience disturb thee, and thy sleep will be sweet and refreshing. Farewell.'

There is no doubt of the literal truth of this story, as we received it some time since from the lips of the Quaker himself.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.

'*Truth is strange—stranger than fiction.*' Under this heading, the Long Island Star publishes an interesting tale, for the extended details of which, we cannot find room, but must content ourselves with giving the leading facts in a condensed form, for the benefit of our readers.

A young grocer of good character and correct habits, commenced business in a good and improved neighborhood. His stock was small, as were his means, and stock of customers was still smaller. His sales hardly met his expenses, and he was evidently going 'down hill,' and an old grocer on the opposite corner predicted that he would soon be at the bottom.

That the young grocer had reason to regret this opinion of the old grocer will appear. The latter had a daughter who had won the heart of the former. He offered himself to her and was rejected. It was done, however, with the assurance that he was the man of her choice, but she acted in accordance with her father's commands. Assured of the affections of the woman of his choice, he set himself about removing the only obstacle in the way of their union—the father's objection to his pecuniary prospects.

A year had elapsed, and lo, what a change! The young grocer was now going up hill with the power of a steam locomotive; customers flocked to his store from all quarters, and even many had left the old established stand on the opposite corner, for the younger favorite. There was a mystery about it which puzzled the old grocer sorely, but which he could not unveil. He at last became nearly sick with losses and aggravations, and vain attempts to discover the secret of his neighbor's success.

At this juncture, Angelica—for that was the daughter's name—contrived to bring about an apparently accidental interview between the parties. After the old man had become, through the intervention of the daughter, tolerable good humored, he enquired with great earnestness about the young man, how he had contrived to effect so much in a single year, to thus extend his business and draw off the customers from the older stand.

The young man evaded an answer—but inquired if he had any further objection to his union with Angelica. 'None,' replied he, 'provided you reveal the secret of your success.' This, the young man promised when his happiness was made complete.

The old man commended his prudence on this point. The affair was all settled, and the marriage soon took place.

The friends of the young couple were all assembled, and among them many of the customers of both stores. Angelica and Thomas looked as happy as well could be, and the old gentleman was, if possible, happier than they. The bridal cake was about to be cut, when the old man cried out for '*the secret.*'

"Ay, the secret! the secret! exclaimed fifty others.

'It's a very simple matter,' said Thomas, '*I advertise.*'

The old gentleman was very, *very* old-fashioned, and while he shook Thomas heartily by the hand, and kissed Angelica fifty times over, he merely uttered:

'*Why the dickins didn't I think of that?*'

From the St. Louis Reveille.

LETTER FROM A BABY.

Messrs Editors:—Flourish trumpets! merrily beat your drums—I'm a saved *sucker!* A day of hope and promise has shed its light upon my infantile head, and bright visions of a pair of small breeches to be worn by me, promises no longer to be a thing of dreams—they appear plain and palpable in the vista of the future—buttons, pockets, suspenders and all—*Vive la pantaloons!* The other morning my Pa drew forth the copies of the Reveille from his book case, and commenced reading them for Ma's amusement. Suddenly he cast his eye on my letters, and straight he commenced them—he laughed, and then Ma laughed, and then I crowed. By and by, as he proceeded, Ma began to look angry; she cast a glance at me, and then her conscience smote her—I was wasted to a shadow—on went Pa with the letters; Ma wept, I crowed, and nigger Molly gave me a *pinch*—a yell followed and the clouds burst!

'Give me that child, you hateful jade, you; how dare you hurt it?' cried ma.

'Please God, I didn't do nuffin ob de sort, missus; I'd do any thin else, missus, dan hurt de baby,' answered Moll.

'Get out of my sight, you hussy!' cried my enraged mamma; 'you have nearly killed de bessed itle pet—mamma's dear, bess its heart—get out of my sight; if ever you touch it again, I'll punish you severely.'

Molly fled, pa chuckled to himself, and I crowed again—I tried to hurra! How shall I describe the change which stole over me, body and spirit, as, nestling in my mother's sweet bosom and receiving her fond caress, I was permitted abundantly to drink at 'Nature's *pure* fount, which, at my cry, sent forth a pearly stream to cherish my enamelled veins.' A sweet sleep visited my pillow again, and the fond endearments which waited on my waking moments were life and joy to me. My ma, now, is rapidly improving in health—I, of course, will grow fat; and just wait until I'm able to wear *them* breeches, and beat a small *drum*, if I don't visit the Reveille office and give you the serenade of 'Oh, be joyful,' until your petrified stump will execute a double shuffle, then say my name ain't

BUB.

'No, Catharine,' said Patrick to his wife, 'you never catch a lie coming out of my mouth.'

'You may well say that,' replied Kate, 'they fly out of your mouth so fast that nobody can catch them.'

'Jim,' said Timothy, the other day to his son—'Jim, you are lazy—what on earth do you expect to do for a living?'

'Why, father, I've been thinking as how I would be a Revolutionary Pensioner!'

A Tall Man.—They have a man out South so tall, that he lets himself out at political meetings for a flag staff.

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, September 5, 1845.

Protection--Industry.

The only protection which industry, we mean properly directed industry, wants or requires, at the hands of government is, that it will not be molested or restrained in pursuing whatever channel it may think proper to seek. The free, unrestrained pursuit of wealth, happiness and prosperity, according to the theory of our enlightened constitution, is guarantied to every citizen in the Union. There are those amongst us, however, who think that it is the province of government so to order things by its action that men will be compelled to abandon those paths which they, either from inclination, circumstances, or sometimes necessity, have chosen, and adopt others neither congenial to their feelings nor compatible with their circumstances. The Federal party, claiming for its motto and watchword, protection for home industry, insist upon it, that the general government should so legislate as to make what, from the nature of our country and the habits of our people, must, for some time to come, be but a very small portion of our national industry, enormously profitable, at the expense of all other classes. We allude to that class of our citizens employed in the business of manufacturing. We scarcely open a paper published in the New England towns but contains a statement to the effect, that this or that manufacturing company has declared a dividend of 15, 25, 30 and as high as forty per cent. per annum on the capital invested. When the Southern planter reads these he asks himself, how is this? here are men living under the same constitution, citizens of the same republic realizing 30 and 40 per cent. on the capital invested, when I, who work as hard and pay as much towards the support of government, can scarcely realize three or four per cent. on my capital. Is this the natural course of things, or is it the effect of partial legislation. He cannot but feel that it is the latter. Is this, then, the purpose, he asks, for which the general government was organized? A government, which itself, is but an agent, constituted and appointed by the will and the power of the sovereign States of this confederacy to effect certain objects and to perform certain specified duties. Was it ever intended by our fathers when they constructed this federal superstructure that it should be turned into an engine, the machinery of which should move only to force riches, prosperity and power into the laps of the citizens of one section of the Union to the palpable and flagrant prostration of the industrial pursuits of all other classes and sections. But, says the tariff monopolist, if this business of manufacturing is so profitable, why don't you of the South go into it? To this we answer, that suppose it would be profitable at the South, it could only be so to a few, leaving all the balance as much oppressed as ever; and, again, it may be well answered by the Southern man, that he does not wish to embark his capital and industry in the business of manufacturing, and that he does not think the general government has any right, by its action, to compel him. The South is perfectly willing that every man that feels so inclined will become a manufacturer, but she protests against being dragooned into any particular path of industry by federal legislation. The South says she is willing to pay her fair share of the expenses necessary to maintain the general government; that she is willing to expend the last cent in her coffers, and the last drop in her veins, to maintain the honor and the integrity of the *United States*. But she says that she cannot, nor will she bear to be fleeced year after year by that very government, not for the purpose of supporting itself, but that a small class of the citizens of the Northern States may be enabled to realize princely fortunes.

When the Southern man looks around him, gloomy indeed is the picture which meets his eye wherever it wanders. He sees the great staple of his country, year after year, depreciating in value. He sees farms and farm-houses dilapidated—fences broken down and neglected. Is it then singular that he would regard, with feelings little short of hostility, those laws under whose blighting influence his country is languishing? What the Democratic party asks is, that industry may be left unshackled—that every one may be permitted to pursue that line of conduct in the employment of his capital and his energies which inclination and interest may dictate, without being forced into any particular path. This is what we want at the hands of our general government; and this is what we have a right to demand. Let, then, the Democracy, from one end of the Union to another, rise in its majesty and invoke the next Congress of the U. States to repeal the odious tax bill of '42. Now is the time, if ever. Now is the time, when we are called upon to unite in one long and strong pull for the accomplishment of this act of justice.

The Turpentine Crop.—A gentleman, himself a Turpentine maker, and well acquainted with the Turpentine region of North Carolina, told us on yesterday that the crop of this year would fall considerably short, as compared with last year's. He says that he thinks there will be a falling off of some 20 to 25 per cent. The same cause which operates to produce a short corn crop, to wit, the extreme dryness of the summer, he alledges is the reason why the amount of Turpentine made during the present season will be so much less than that made last year. He says that the very same seasons which will produce an abundant grain crop are necessary to the advantageous cultivation of the Pine; that the tree does not *bleed* near so freely in extremely dry hot weather as when there are what the farmer calls good seasons; that is, sunshine and showers interspersed.

The Energy of Mr. Polk's Administration.

We remember that, during the contest last summer, one of the reasons assigned by the leaders of the Federal party, why the people ought not to vote for James K. Polk was, that he was wanting both in talent and firmness. That in the event of the foreign relations of the country being disturbed, it was essential to have a firm, bold, and courageous man in the Executive Chair, and that James K. Polk, or "little Jimmy Polk," as they called him, was not such a man. With what pleasure must Mr. Polk's friends, those who voted for him, and those who supported him during that memorable contest, view his conduct since he took charge of the Executive department of our Government. From the delivery of his inaugural address down to the present moment, every act that he has performed has been marked by a calm, straightforward and energetic dignity, which will compare with any of those illustrious men who have preceded him. The very contingency indeed, for which the whigs said he didn't possess the requisite qualifications, has arisen. We are threatened with a foreign war. The conduct of Mr. Polk so far, has extorted even from the whigs themselves, the highest enconiums.—Mexico threatens to invade what we must now look upon as a part and parcel of our territory. To meet this, our Executive, without any gasconade or blustering, is silently but rapidly concentrating such a force, both by land and sea, upon the threatened point, as will either deter Mexico from declaring war at all, or will, should she be foolish enough to commence hostilities, soon bring it to a close, worthy the power and prowess of the United States. With a promptitude and a vigor worthy of old Hickory himself, he has availed himself of all the power which the constitution has vested in him, as the chief magistrate of the republic, in order to place the United States in a position where she is prepared to maintain peace with dignity, or meet war, so that those who may rashly seek it, will be aware of her. Indeed, with the exception of a few journals wedded to British interests, there has been no administration, since the days of Washington, which, during the same length of time, has won more upon the confidence and good regards of the American people, than has Mr. Polk's.

The New Post Office System.—The Washington Union of the 1st instant, gives us some statistics shewing the receipts at some of the principal post-offices since the new law came into operation. It also compares these receipts with those of the same month (July,) in 1845. This table exhibits the fact, that the receipts have fallen off thus far, more than one half. It also exhibits the curious fact, that the falling off has been greater at the South than in any other section of the Union. Thus, at Charleston the receipts were under the old law $600 a week—under the new system they have dwindled down to $200 for the same period. In this place the receipts of of the post-office were during the months of July and August '44, $783; the corresponding months of the present year they are only $285. In Hartford, Conn., the receipts for July '44 were $666—July '45, $550. At Detroit, N. Y., the receipts for July '44 were $500—July '45 $400. This shews that the increase of mail matter has been considerable at the North and East, whilst at the South few, if any, more letters are written now than under the high rates. The measure was at first a move on the part of the populous North and East. They are benefitted. We cannot see, however, that the South or West will be any thing the gainer. On the other hand, as we have said in former articles, we think both these last named sections will be materially loosers by the operation.

Insurrection.

Most of our readers are aware that in the State of New York there has been unpleasant disturbances in Delaware and other counties, originating from the refusal of the Van Rensaller tenantry to pay their rents. Some of the lands to this day are held by tenures similar to those by which the peasantry in England hold their farms. The tenants not only refused to pay the rents, but organized secret societies for the purpose of preventing, by physical force, the execution of civil process. This has been going on for some time. Recently a deputy Sheriff, by the name of Steele, was shot whilst assisting the high Sheriff of Delaware county in making a sale of property, distrained for the non-payment of rent.—Gov. Wright has thought it necessary to declare the county in a state of insurrection. In his proclamation he says that he is determined to carry into effect, with the utmost rigor, the powers vested in him by the act of the Legislature of April last.

The following is an extract from the letter of a country correspondent:

"By the by, I see that the whigs have tendered a public dinner to Mr. Meares, which he has the good sense to decline. I wonder why they didn't, at the same time, tender a tea party to Jere Pearsall and Benjamin Oliver, those redoubted heroes of the certificate farce. I think they are entitled to some mark of distinction, for their 'noble services' in the cause of coonery."

Coroner's Inquest.—Some time last week, a white woman by the name of Lucinda Burnett, beat with a pair of tongs, we learn, another white woman, named Serena Trader.—The wounds, it seems, did not immediately occasion the death of the unfortunate woman. On Friday night last, however, she died, and on Saturday morning the Coroner summoned a jury of inquest. The verdict of the jury was, that Serena Trader came to her death in consequence of wounds inflicted upon her by Lucinda Burnett. Lucinda has been committed to Jail.

Another.—Yesterday morning a white infant was found dead in Dock Street dock. A jury of inquest was held over the body, without, however, eliciting any information as to how it came to its death, or who were its parents.

The Southern News.—We have so often of late spoken of the "Mexican news," "rumors of war," &c., that we scarcely know what to say on the subject this week. Our relations with Mexico, however, form the principal staple of conversational enquiry; and as it is a subject upon which we all feel a deep interest, we think it our duty, as a public journalist, to say something in the matter. Since our last nothing has occurred to change the aspect of affairs. Mexico has not declared war, nor do we know more than the man in the moon whether she will or will not. Our troops, volunteers and regulars, are hastening to the North-western boundary of our republic. Every paper we look into from New Orleans is filled with accounts of the movements of the various corps of our gallant soldiery hastening to the prospective theatre of war. 'Tis said that the Mexican Congress had passed the bill granting to government the power of raising by loan the sum of $15,000,000. Where Mexico can borrow this sum Heaven only knows. Her 8 per cent. bonds are only worth 35 cents on the dollar in London, at last accounts. We suppose by our next we shall know who she has elected President. We will be able then better to *guess* at what course she will pursue.

FROM TEXAS.

The Convention which convened in Texas for the purpose, in the first place, of adopting or rejecting, in behalf of the people of that republic, the joint resolutions of our Congress, has been busily at work in forming a State Constitution since the 4th of July, the day upon which that body unanimously acceded to our propositions. Amongst other subjects, that of slavery has been discussed.

The following resolutions introduced on the 29th July, were adopted by the Convention:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the General Provisions of the Constitution be instructed to enquire into the expediency and propriety of incorporating in the Constitution, the following provisions:

SLAVES.

1st. The Legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of their owners, or without paying their owners previous to such emancipation, a full equivalent for the slaves so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent immigrants to this State from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States, so long as any person of the same age and description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this State; provided that such person or slave be the *bona fide* property of such immigrants; and provided also, that laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this State of slaves who have committed high crimes in other States or Territories.—They shall have full power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary food and clothing; to abstain from all cruelties to them; and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the requisitions of such laws, to provide, by law, for the sale of such slave or slaves, for the benefit of the owner or owners.

2d. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of higher grade than *petit larceny*, the Legislature shall have no power to deprive them of an impartial trial by a petit jury.

3d. Any person who shall maliciously dismember or deprive a slave of life, shall suffer such punishment as would be inflicted in case the like offence had been committed on a free white person, and on the like proof, except in case of insurrection of such slave."

The following letter has been placed in our hands by the gentleman to whom it was addressed, & we take pleasure in giving it a place in our columns. We have the honor of an acquaintance with the writer, and know him to be a gentleman of acute and discriminating observation. What he says on the subject about which he writes, is entitled to the highest consideration:

Providence, August 22, 1845.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 14th inst. has been received, in which you mention that one of mine to you has been left at the Journal Office for publication. You are at liberty to make any use you please of my letters, to advance the object you have in view. One of your capitalists you mention, wished to hear something on the dark side of the picture, and which was furnished by some one from Fayetteville. It is very natural that the Fayetteville people should discourage an enterprise of the description in Wilmington, especially if they could remove the same to their town, with the necessary capital. But listen not to such stories. They are mere fanciful sketches, made up for the occasion. Manufacturing can, without the shadow of a doubt, be carried on at Wilmington with much greater, and more numerous advantages, than at Fayetteville, and to greater profit. I take it for granted that Cotton can be purchased as low at Wilmington as at Fayetteville; or, at least, at a very trifling advance. Labor, also, will be found equally abundant, and equally cheap. Every other article necessary to the establishment, the produce of the State, can be as readily and cheaply obtained at Wilmington, as at any other point; and certainly every thing received from abroad, can be saved from the expense necessarily attendant on transportation to Fayetteville or any other inland location. In addition to all these advantages, the country around you is now destitute of a manufacturing establishment, and would doubtless draw its supplies from Wilmington, while Fayetteville has already engaged in the business to some extent, and there are other establishments of the kind farther in the interior. To locate a manufactory therefore, at Wilmington, will be to give good employment to a large number of persons, now, at least, partially destitute. Employ the capital at home instead of carrying it abroad, and bring to Wilmington an amount of trade equal to the amount of business done, together with its profits, all of which now go elsewhere. So far am I from doubting that the capital to be employed will prove a profitable investment, that I am satisfied the experiment once faithfully made, other similar establishments would soon rise up, and people would wonder why they had so long neglected their best interests.

This project should not for a moment, be allowed to be brought into comparison with the rail road affairs. The rail road experiment was a first effort. No one had ever opened a rail road before, from Wilmington to the Roanoke. As to how much therefore it would cost, or what would be the amount of profit or loss, time and circumstances only could determine. But with Cotton Manufactories the case is entirely different. Thousands of them have been erected, and great numbers of them operated for many years. The first cost, therefore, and the expense of operating one, is as readily ascertained as the cost of a side of bacon. Although there is occasionally a time of depression in the market, and cotton domestics come down to low prices, yet, as a general thing, a fair average of profits can be calculated beforehand. And though there is an occasional failure, yet these failures are not as numerous, in the ratio of Cotton Factories, as those which take place in almost any other branch of business. These facts alone, and facts they are, show that investments in Cotton Factories are among the safest in the Union. My long and extensive acquaintance in manufacturing districts, and close and steady observation for more than twenty years, has fully satisfied me, and indeed it is the general impression, that the true causes of all the failures are—1st. Want of first rate machinery. 2d. Want of good management. 3d. The desire to do a business more extensive than the capital would warrant—of course, running deeply in debt, and again, of course, when the period of an overstocked market arrived, being obliged to sacrifice property to meet payments, or suspend payments and sink. I believe there is no instance, where business has been well and prudently conducted, in good Factories, without a handsome profit. On the other hand, I have known men, with capitals of not more than from $5,000 to $10,000, undertake business to the greatest extent, get in debt to the tune of $100,000, keep "robbing Peter to pay Paul," show out large, and live in princely style, and, just as might be expected, fail at last. You ask me for the history of a Cotton Factory. In illustration of the foregoing remarks, I can give you one in a few words. The Hope Cotton Mill, in Kent county, R. I., was operated some fifteen years, and lost money. The proprietors sold out. The purchasers refitted the Mill, put in a new agent, and proceeded in business. The result of the change was, annual dividends of profit, from 15 to 30 per cent. I state this fact on the authority of Hon. John Whipple, of this city, himself, I believe, a proprietor in the Hope Mill. This single item is worth a volume of historical details. The fact is, that, with manufacturing, as well as with building ships or houses, or doing any other business, good profits are to be expected only from good and prudent management. With these, a Cotton Manufactory in Wilmington will do as good a business as such an establishment can do any where. Without these, it cannot prosper any where. I repeat it then—"Go ahead"—but be careful not to move a step, unless certain that you are about to start right, and keep in the right track.

August 25.—Having written thus far, I was called off, and as I, in consequence, missed the mail, have deferred sending 'till to-day. Meanwhile, I will make some addition to my already tedious epistle.

Some people in your place may be startled at the thought of the somewhat frequent revulsions and failures among Northern manufacturers, and, from that circumstance, be led to consider manufacturing a precarious business. Happening to know how matters stand in this respect, permit me to give you some correct information about it. The great establishments at Lowell, Watertown, Waltham, Nashua, and those of the Brown's, Slater's, Almy, and others in Rhode Island, and a host of others that might be named, in various parts of our country, though they have passed through all the changes of times that have occurred for many years, have always stood firm, and have realized fortunes from their operations. Others again, many of whom I could name, are up and down at intervals, with the various financial changes, and not a few of them stop payment, and finally turn out bankrupt. Your own good sense must tell you, that, in one case there must be good management—in the other, bad. Well—in the former cases, operations have been carried on by means of a bona fide solid capital. The companies have been careful not to contract debts beyond their ever available means to cancel without a sacrifice of property. Consequently, when markets have been overstocked, and prices so low as not to afford a living profit, they have been able to hold on 'till the pressure had passed away, and then to take advantage of the first rise in the market for the sale of their goods. About the only injury therefore, ever sustained by these companies in consequence of monetary pressures and revulsions, and overstocked markets, has been by the mere delay of sales for a time. On the other hand, a class of adventurous speculators undertake the manufacturing business almost entirely on credit. They draw on this bank, and that, and the other, for means. Business is good—profits are large. When the day of payment comes round, they draw from one bank to pay another. Their earnings are invested in new undertakings—factories are multiplied, and the stock of goods increased, 'till the market becomes glutted. The banks themselves, pressed in consequence of the extent of their loans—they in turn press the manufacturers who have extended themselves far beyond their means—the latter, having nothing to pay with, except cotton factories and cotton cloth—by the over supply of the latter, the price of the article is reduced to a ruinous rate, and factories also diminish, for the time, in value. But money must be had, or payment suspended. The consequence is, either that sales are forced at a ruinous sacrifice, or payments suspended, and assignments made—and all this, while individuals or companies with solid capital, and judicious management, pass through the tempest unharmed. This is no speculative fancy sketch. It is true, every word; and I could give you a large number of such cases within my own knowledge, in proof of its correctness. Such persons blame government, and banks, and revenue laws; but the fact is, they never had much, many of them nothing of their own, and the profits they might have saved from their business, while paying their debts, have been squandered by their reckless habit of speculation. Not only from this mode of reasoning, but from what I see around me on every hand, I feel assured that there is no more sure or profitable business than Cotton Manufacturing, with a competent capital, and judicious management. There is no mystery in the line of distinction I have drawn—it is applicable to any and every branch of business. Suppose two men in Wilmington undertake to supply the market with any article, one has a capital of $20,000—the other, $5,000. As long as the supply is within the demand, good prices are sustained, and fair profits realized. But, by and by, each manufacturer finds he has $10,000 worth on hand, over and above the full supply in market. What is the result? A. has $10,000 of his capital still unexpended. B. has expended all his, and gone $5,000 in debt; B. is compelled to sell under the hammer, at a sacrifice of fifty per cent., and this transaction sinks his entire capital, and leaves him a poor man. A. with his remaining $10,000 holds on, and stands firm; and when B.'s stock has been disposed of and consumed, A. stands ready with his, to come into the market, and sells without loss. This is a plain matter which all understand. Let your manufacturing company then place itself in a situation to avoid the auction rooms, and keep clear of the power of banks, and the result must be successful. Such at least I wish it to be, and such I have no doubt it will be.

Excuse my prolixity, and believe me truly yours, J. F——.

NEGRO COLONIZATION.

It is known to most of our readers that, for some years back, the "American Colonization Society," has been endeavoring to establish Colonies of manumitted blacks, sent from the United States, on the coast of Africa. In Lyberia, a regular built negro republic, whose citizens have principally gone from the United States, is now, and has been for some time past, in operation. Whether the black man, under any circumstances, would be capable of self-government is a problem which has been much discussed. For our own part we think that he is not. We think that his mental faculties are just as mishapen and as unfinished, as is his physical conformation. To this conclusion have we come, as well from the past history of the negro race, as from our daily and hourly observation of the character of his mind. With regard to the progress which the American blacks are making in the path of civilization, now that they are transplanted to the land of their fathers, the abolition papers, as a matter of course, give the most flattering accounts. The following extract from a letter published in the New Orleans Picayune of the 25th ult., "from on board a man of war," gives, we think, a more faithful account of this progress. We publish it because we think it will be read with interest by our subscribers:

"Touching their capacity for self-government, we have only to resort to self-evident facts from which to draw conclusions. In the year 1836 I was at three of the principal settlements of manumitted slaves—from Maryland, Virginia, and other States—on the western coast of Africa. Our ship lay three weeks at Cape Mesurado, off the town of Monrovia, which is the Virginia Colony, and one of the earliest settled on the coast; and there we naturally expected to find the negroes in a comfortable and flourishing condition, but the prospect was uncheery. The first day on shore convinced me that the negro, as a free agent, striving to establish a civilized community, was like a tame goose endeavoring to persuade a wild flock from using their wings, when they became dissatisfied with *terra firma*. The town was very prettily laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles, and many of the houses well built and airy, but the population were all idle, and the long rank grass in their highways and byways. The principal street showed but a pathway, along which the citizens idly sauntered; and, altho' the soil surrounding was rich and alluvial, no appearance of cultivation greeted our vision. There were many schools and meeting-houses, and the children were being educated, and the women were howling and praying in the most enthusiastic religious frenzy, almost nightly; but the men were all high dignitaries; they were governors, and judges, and justices, and generals, and colonels, &c., &c.; and scarcely a negro visited the ship that was not clothed with the badge of office, or decked with the insignia of rank. With the surgeon of the regiment I was in ecstacies. He was two shades blacker than any negro in Africa, and crammed to the muzzle with the vilest pomposity. The rank of surgeon did not entitle him to a very gorgeous uniform, and therefore he had that of colonel included, and no caricature that ever I have seen of a negro officer would compare with him as he strutted on the quarter-deck with the captain of the frigate, or argued with our surgeon on the disease of the climate; still, this black Esculapius, although educated in one of the first colleges in the United States, understood so little the scientific acquirements of his profession, that he could not extract a chiko from the foot of a child, as the sorrowful story of a mother fully demonstrated.

"While leisurely drifting along the street, surveying the black lions, a very pretty light mulatto woman beckoned us from a window, and *sans ceremonie*, we entered her house.—She brought us chairs, and then called our attention to two children sitting on the floor in the centre of the room, with their feet swollen and inflamed to an immense size, with small punctures from which matter was oozing; they could not walk or even stand, and the poor little wretches were writhing with pain.—What new disease under the sun has mangled their feet in that way? I asked. The chiko, she said, a small insect which *abounds* here, and if it gets into the flesh and is not instantly cut out, it deposites eggs that generate others in the flesh, which spread throughout the feet and legs of children, and sometimes cause not only lameness for life, but death. But, my good woman, why do you not apply to the surgeon, and have their feet operated upon? I have applied to the surgeon; I've asked Doctor—(the black fellow)—frequently to cut them out, but he tells me to poultice them, and to say the truth, I don't believe he knows what to do, and oh! if you will only ask your surgeon to call and examine them, I will be so thankful. We promised to do so and departed. She followed us to the door with the tears coursing down her cheeks. It is needless to say that we delivered the message, and ere we sailed had the satisfaction of seeing the children walking in the streets.

"At another place we saw an aged negress bending over a wash-tub. Old Lady, said I, how do you like this place on an average? Like it, sir, why I don't like it at all, and I'd give all I've got in the world, and that's nothing, if I was only in *Virginny* again in my old mistress' kitchen. There I could go to the chimney and cut off a piece of bacon if I felt the least hungry, and here sometimes I can't get enough to eat, even if *I work my* hands off. Where is you gwoin when you goes home? To Norfolk, I presume, I answered. Can't you take me wid you? If you will, I'll cook, wash, and do all the work in the brig. Having come out in a brig, she had no idea of any other vessel. I'll speak to the Captain, I responded, but I cannot promise any success, if you really wish to return, for you are not the first by a great number, that has asked the same favor. These are a few anecdotes of that philanthropic abortion, the Colonization Society; and I could relate a hundred others of a like nature, which made me wonder at the time, but have since appeared perfectly natural. MARINUS."

For the Journal.

On the departure of the Troops from Fort Johnson.

They're gone, they're gone, the bright array,
Fort Johnston's gallant soldier band:
And ne'er will we forget the day,
The last they stood on Smithville's strand.

They're gone far from our village shore,
And their return may ne'er awaken
The friendships, felt so deep before,
And which have been thus rudely shaken.

They go, in other climes to fight
The battles, which are to extend
To distant lands, the gladsome light
Of Liberty—that priceless friend.

They go to plant their country's laws
Upon a kindred foreign soil;
But it must be done through direful wars,
Through grief, disaster, sickness, toil.

The bridegroom from his bride must part,
The father must forget his child,
Although it sorely rend his heart—
With grief and anguish almost wild.

For their success in glory's cause,
They carry many a heartfelt prayer;
That onward, without let or pause,
May be their high, their bright career.

They leave behind fully many a heart,
Which deeply feels that it has spoken
That word, which often serves to part
The links, that may fore'er be broken.

Farewell! it is a bitter word,
And many a breast it wrings with woe;
Far sharper than the two-edged sword,
Or winged arrow from the bow.

The setting sun has seen them leave us,
Gilding those ranks of armed men;
But this, of hope shall not bereave us—
The sun sets but to rise again.

On their return, may he arise,
With promise of a day of splendor;
Rest ring friends we dearly prize,
And thanks to Heav'n, with joy we'll render.

D.

(COMMUNICATED.)

A New Temperance Society was organized in this place, on Monday night, the 1st inst., bearing the name of the Wilmington Total Abstinence Society. The following gentlemen were chosen as officers: H. W. Beatty, President; F. D. Smaw, Vice President; G. R. French, Corresponding Secretary; Wm. Cooke, Recording Secretary. The *pledge*, which is intended to preclude its *members* not only from drinking, but also from dealing in ardent spirits, reads thus:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do pledge ourselves that we will abstain from all intoxicating drinks, and that we will not give or offer them to others, except in religious ordinances, or for medicinal purposes, and that we will not engage in the traffic of them, and in all suitable ways will discountenance the use, manufacture, and sale of them."

Its meetings will be held on Monday evenings, at the Masonic Hall.

From the following good 'un, it would seem that Post-masters are some times *smart* as well as other folks:

The Crime of "Proximity."—The Postmaster General lately wrote to a Postmaster in Virginia, that his office must be discontinued, in consequence of its proximity to another office. The Postmaster replied, complaining bitterly of the discontinuance—not for the sake of the salary which was but 62 1-2 cents a week—but on account of the charge of *proximity*: "for said he, "I never was guilty of proximity in my life!"

From the Washington Union.

SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

A rumor was circulated in Philadelphia on Tuesday or Wednesday, that Mexico had declared war against the United States. It produced considerable excitement—which began to manifest itself in a manner that was worthy of the American spirit. Take one remarkable example. Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, well known thro'-out the country for the manly and elevated character which he bears, came on yesterday to this city, and offered his services to the government in case of a declaration of war. We understand that 6.000 volunteers might be calculated on from Philadelphia and its vicinity; and that the Keystone *State* alone might furnish 30,000. Such is the patriotic spirit of the Americans at this time, without regard to party distinctions. It is the spirit which should animate the entire people of the United States. It would rouse the valley of the Mississippi at once; and the difficulty would really be, not how many soldiers should march under the eagles of the republic, but how many should remain at home.

And yet, is it not supremely strange, that Mexico should place herself in the belligerent attitude which she pro esses to assume? She, who for eight years past, *ever since the battle of San Jacinto*, has been unable to rally troops enough to place their stationary feet on the soil of Texas, is now presuming to declare that she will send her ten or twelve thousand troops over the Rio Grande. For what purpose? To encounter what opposition? Not Texas alone, but the indomitable spirit and the disciplined force of the United States, a-long *with* the volunteers of Texas. She could not defeat Texas single-handed; and still she boasts of her willingness to meet the allied forces of Texas and the United States! It is idle to talk of the impression which the Mexicans will produce in war. It is ridiculous to calculate on her ultimate success in arms. Her government must have other objects in view. Is it a *ruse de guerre*, (we repeat) to affect her pending elections? Or does Mexico expect, that, when fairly arrayed against us in the field—whether with or without an open declaration of war—she will prevail upon England and France to mediate the terms of peace, and then to guaranty the boundaries which she desires to obtain? Are we to have a practical illustration of Monsieur Guizot's famous maxim of "the balance of power in America?" May not Mexico be mistaken in the visionary calculation? Will she prevail upon the powers of Europe to mediate between us? Or—what is still more important,—does she expect us to assent to the proposition? She may be mistaken in the whole system of policy which her statesmen may have imagined. At all events, she may be deceived about our disposition to accept of mediation. If Mexico then advances to the verge of hostilities—if she declares war upon us, or strikes at us without any declaration, she may feel the blow recoil with tremendous force upon her own head. We would spare her in her weakness, if we could. But it is high time for us to settle all our differences with her—to demand atonement for her aggressions—to secure justice for our injured claimants—and to enjoy an honorable and permanent peace. We desire this. We expect no honor in a contest with a power so comparatively weak as Mexico is. But if we can have no honor in beating, we should suffer the more disgrace in being beaten by her. In case of war, therefore, we must put forth our whole strength, that we may have a short war, and a lasting peace. And, acting in this spirit, we have no doubt that the Executive will exert all the resources which the laws have placed in his hands, until Congress can come together to unite their constitutional powers with his own. Who can doubt that the people too will second the arm of the Executive, and the will of Congress?—that they will rally around the banner of the nation, and present an undivided front to our enemies, be they one, or be they more—be they weak or be they powerful? Texas is ours by the best principles of the enlightened age in which we live—by the concurring consent of the people of the two republics. It is not, then, for Mexico, or for the world at large, to forbid the banns, or prevent the annexation. We have acquired Texas with the hearts of both people. We will defend every inch of her soil with the arms of both.

Our Boundary with Mexico.—The Washington Union refers to the question of our boundary with Mexico, and says:

"In accepting our proposition, Texas agrees to be governed by the boundary which the United States may arrange with Mexico. It becomes their duty, therefore, to settle this boundary by an amicable (and we have no doubt by a liberal) negotiation on our part, or by the terms of the treaty of peace. By Texas, we mean the Texas we obtained as a part of Louisiana. We claim the Rio Grande as her western boundary, as we have ever claimed it since the treaty of 1803, & as it has been claimed by every administration—by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Pinckney, Adams, Clay &c. We claim the Rio Grande as Texas to the Nueces was not laid down by Mexico until she had separated herself from Spain, long after our acquisition of Lousiana in 1803, and until she deranged not only Texas, but Tamaulipas, Coahuila, and New Mexico itself. Tell us not, then, of the Texas of Mexico. We claim the Texas as originally claimed by the United States—and since settled by Texas herself. There is, in fact no difficulty about the boundary on the lower portion of the Rio Grande; and it is only when you ascend the higher parts or branches of that river, that there seems to be any considerable room for dispute or for negotiation."

Charming Man.—A fellow who has a bow and a smile for every one abroad, and beats his wife at home.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From a Correspondent of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

I have obtained from the Treasury Department an account of the amount of Imports and Exports for the year ending June 30, 1845. All the quarterly returns not having been received at the Treasury, the statements of the amounts imported and exported on the first *nine months*, up to 31st March last, are exact. The statements of the last *three months*, I have taken from monthly returns which are sent by the Collectors to the Secretary of the Treasury for his information, and which are not so exact as the quarterly returns, but are only approximated to exactness. The totals, however, will be sufficiently exact to give a good idea of the amount of imports and exports, and the official returns when made and published, will probably not vary more than a few hundred dollars from these statements.

Value of Imports for the year ending 30th June, 1845.

Value imported in 9 mos. to 31st March, 1845.		
Free of duty,	$15,082,394	
Paying duty,	75,798,375	
		$90,880,760
Value imported in 3 months to 30th June, 1845.		
Free of duty,	$7,943,376	
Paying duty,	20,688,440	
		28.631,816
Total Imports in 1845.		$119,512,606
Of which there was paying duty,		96.486,836
Free of duty,		23,025,770

Value of Exports for the year ending 30th June, 1845.

Value exported in 9 mos. to 31st March, 1845.	
Foreign Merchandise,	$12,224,833
Domestic Produce,	65.080,728
	$77,305,061
Value exported in 3 months to 30th June, 1845.	
Foreign Merchandise,	$2,753,124
Domestic Produce,	27.833,437
	30,586,561
Total Exports in 1845,	$107,891,622
Of which there was—Domestic Produce,	92.914,165
Foreign Merchandise,	14,977.457

The proportions of foreign goods which were imported free of duty and paying duty, and re-exported in the last three months, are:

Free of duty.	$1,121,852
Subject to duty,	1,631,272
Total,	$2,753,124

The imports of Specie during the year ending 30th June, 1845, were:

Imports in 9 months, ending 31st March, 1845,	$3,187,123
Imports in 3 months, ending 30th June, 1845,	764,910
Total Imports,	$3,952,233

The Exports of Specie during the year ending 30th June, 1845, were:

Exports in 9 months, ending 31st March, 1845,	$7,727,718
Exports in 3 months, ending 30th June, 1845.	749.933
Total Exports.	$8,477,651
The total value of imports for the year, ending 30th June, 1845, is	$119,512,606
The total value of exports for the year, ending 30th June, 1845,	107,891,622
Excess of Imports.	$11.620,984
The total exports of Specie for the year, ending 30th June, 1845, is	$8,477,651
The total imports of Specie for the year, ending 30th June, 1845,	3,952,233
Excess of Exports of Specie.	$4,515,418

From the Old Dominion.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

We take the following corrected table of our Naval establishment, from the Union of Monday night. That paper says, 'tho' it may not be, even now, perfectly correct in every item, yet it may be received as sufficiently so, to form the basis of necessary calculation.' Under the head of 'fitting out, precise destination unknown,' we see that the Congress frigate is placed.—The Herald of yesterday informs us that she is ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, to take the place of the Potomac, which is now in a leaky condition, and daily expected here; her crew will be transferred to the Columbia frigate. The Congress will sail under the command of Com. Stockton, as soon as she can be manned. The following officers have been ordered to this ship: Commander, Samuel F. Du Pont; Lieuts., John W. Livingston, J. F. Schenck, R. L. Tilgham, W. S. Drayton, H. Eld, W. Gwathmey; Master, V. R. Morgan; Surgeon, Samuel Mosely; Passed Assistant Surgeon, John S. Whittle; Assistant Surgeon, Chas. Eversfield.

United States squadron in the Gulf of Mexico.

1. Frigate Potomac, Commodore Connor's flag ship.
2. Steamer Mississippi.
3. do Princeton.
4. Sloop-of-war Saratoga.
5. do Falmouth.
6. do John Adams,
7. do St. Mary's.
8. Brig Somers.
9. Brig Lawrence.
10. Brig Porpoise.
11. Schooner Ou-ka-hy-e, mail boat.
12. Steamer Col. Harney.

United States squadron in Pacific Ocean.

1. Frigate Savannah, Commodore Sloat's flag ship.
2. Sloop-of-war Warren.
3. do Portsmouth.
4. do Levant.
5. do Cyane.
6. Schooner Shark.
7. Store-ship Erie.

United States East India squadron, about being relieved, and intended, as is supposed, to rendezvous in the Pacific.

1. Frigate Brandywine, Commodore Parker's flag ship.
2. Sloop-of-war St. Louis.
3. Brig Perry.
4. Frigate Constitution, Capt. Percival, on her return from an independent cruise.

The last four named ships may be considered, in case of emergency, as a part of the Pacific squadron.

United States squadron in the Mediterranean.

1. Frigate Cumberland, Commo. Smith's flag ship.
1. Sloop of-war Plymouth.

United States squadron, Brazil station.

1. Frigate Raritan, Commodore Turner's flag ship.
2. Sloop-of-war Boston.
3. Brig Bainbridge.

East India squadron, on its way out,

1. Columbus, 74, Commodore Biddle's flag ship.
2. Sloop-of-war Vincennes.

United States squadron on the coast of Africa.

2. Sloop-of-war Jamestown, Commodore Skinner's flag ship.
2. Sloop-of-war Yorktown.
3. do Preble.
5 Store-ship Southampton.

Fitting out, (precise destination unknown.)

Norfolk—1. Frigate Congress, Capt. Stockton
2. Frigate Columbia.
3. Brig Dolphin.
Boston—4. Frigate United States.
5. Sloop-of-war Marion.
6. Brig Boxer.
N York—7. Sloop-of-war Dale.

The following ships, in port, require repairs, and have been examined with that view, preparatory to being fitted for service, in case of emergency:

Norfolk—1. Frigate Constellation.
2. Sloop-of-war Vandalia.
3. Sloop of-war Fairfield.
Boston—4. Razee Independence.
N. York—5. Frigate Macedonian.

Total number of vessels in a condition for efficient service at short notice:

Gulf of Mexico,	12
Pacific Ocean,	10
Brazil,	3
Coast of Africa,	5
East Indies,	2
Mediterranean,	2
Fitting for sea,	7
Under examination.	5
	46

Oregon.—The Encyclopedia Brittannica, 7th edition, 1842. cont ins an article by John Francis Smith, as follows:

"Oregon territory; a vast extent of country, *belonging to the United States of North America*, and situated to the West of the Rocky Mountains. It is bounded on the North by the British and Russian possessions, the limits of either power having been very clearly fixed. On the West it is bounded by the Pacific; on the South, by Mexico; on the East by the stupendous ridges of the Rocky Mountains situated in the territories of Arkansas & Missouri. It may be assumed between 41st and fifty-fourth parrellels of North lattitude, and thirty-fourth and forty-eighth meridians of West longitude.

"This region is claimed by the United States on the ground of priority of discovery, examination, and occupation. It was certainly first discovered by the Spaniards, but they made no attempt either to explore or settle it. Its re-discovery belongs to Gray, an American, who entered the mouth of the Columbia in 1790-1, the river being called after the ship he commanded. Subsequently it was explored by navigators belonging to Great Britain and the United States."

Your Sons should learn a Trade.—There is an important feature in the regulations of a master Mechanic, which is frightful to some kind parents' hearts. And that is, the five to seven years apprenticeship the boy that learns a trade must submit to. But it is an excellent discipline. It takes the lad at a critical period of life, when he perhaps has a disposition averse to steady employment—when he is inclined to roam at large amid the contaminating influences about him, and puts upon him a steady round of duties, severe at first, but soon becoming from habit agreeable; and when his steady habits and industry are established, he comes forth a man, the master of a trade, of fixed principles and good habits—a blessing to himself and to the community.

If parents would but look at it right, they would declare that, had they many sons, they should learn trades. Contrast the youth just alluded to with him, who having a horror of apprenticeship is allowded to run at large. At the most critcal moment of his life, for forming habits, he is forming those that are the reverse of industry. He is not fitting himself to be a man, by wearing away his boyhood in idleness. The partial parent sees this, yet has not fortitude to avert it. At twenty-one years of age, when the first named lad comes out a good mechanic, it is wonderful if the other has not fastened habits upon himself that will be his ruin, if he be not indeed ruined already! More than one excellent man in our community, can say with thankfulness that it turned out so, that to his half dozen years' apprenticeship he knows he is indebted for the habits of industry and sobriety he has obtained. That when he was put out to a trade, he was on a pivot, as it were. Had it not been for the firmness of his parents he would not have become an apprentice, if he had not done so scarcely a doubt he has that he should have been a ruined lad ere his minority expired. This was the turning point.

Learned Dogs.—We yesterday saw a Frenchman in the street with about a dozen small dogs of all colors, from jet black through all the varieties of brown yellow and grey to snowy white, dressed like showmen's monkeys: some in jackets and trowsers, and some in frocks and pantalettes—all of which were trundled through the street in a two story wagon, accompanied by an attendant. They looked odd enough as they passed along, poking their puppy heads out of their queer receptacle. Stopping in Grand street near Broadway, our Frenchman commenced an exhibition of its kind the most entertaining that we have witnessed for a long time. The vagabond conductor of the sport was provided with a hurdy gurdy, which he played with as much taste as any street player could be expected to exercise. Inspired by this music, the canine crew danced, waltzed and marched, keeping time to the music with much exactness. Having gone through the various dances of the day not forgetting the Polka, the stars of the company, (forgive the bull) a fine litte black whiskered and moustachoed puppy and a puppy-ess were introduced to the audience, the former of whom played the guitar, while the other turned a small spinning wheel. We would fail to give life to the scene, to do which we would have to bring to the reader's fancy the loquacious Frenchman, turning his hurdy gurdy in a perfect phrenzy of delight, and dancing around and among his favorites, the liveliest of the crew, his tongue, meantime, running over his teeth as fast as his fingers over the keys of his instrument. He carried a rattan, but we did not see him strike a blow: occasionally, one of his little performers would come to his feet exhausted, whereupon, with some word of endearment, he would take it up and toss it into its bed in the cart, from whence he would look out upon the spectators with an air of entire satisfaction. Altogether, the scene was amusing in the extreme, and exhibited a degree of sagacity on the part of the dogs as wonderful as must have been the patience of their instructor to teach them all the tricks which they perform so admirably.—*Express.*

Musquitoes; A Seasonable Hint.—Silliman's Journal of Science and Art says that ammonia is very efficatious in cases of poisonous bites, whether the sting of hornets and bees or the bites of insects. When used for the bites of musquitoes, they never trouble after. This troublesome insect is remarkably abundant at the present time, particularly in the lower districts, and the complaints of their annoyances are almost universal. The aqua ammonia or hartshorn which is pronounced so efficacious, may be procured at any apothecary's shop, so that relief for this cause of irritation of the body and the temper is more immediate than most persons imagine. In the second number of the American Journal of Medical Sciences, it is stated that Dr. Moore, of Alabama, used ammonia with great success in the cure of bites of venomous serpents. From his account, it is probable that the pure uncarbonated aqua ammonia is most efficacious. The application is more efficacious sometimes than at others, which must be on account of its being sometimes carbonated and at others not.

THE MARKETS.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Aug. 30.

BACON,		7½ a	12½
COTTON—(Liv'pool classi'n.)			
Inferior and Ordinary,	5½ a	6½	
Middling a middling fair,	6¾ a	7½	
Fair a fully fair,	7¾ a	8	
Choice,	— a	—	
GRAIN, Corn,	58 a	61	
Oats, Maryland,	38 a	40	
" Virginia,	— a	—	
LARD,	9 a	9½	
NAVAL STORES—			
Tar, Wilmington,	1 25 a	1 50	
Turpentine, soft,	a		
Rosin,	a		
Spirits Turpentine,	45 a	48	
Varnish,	23 a	25	
RICE—			
Ordinary to fair,	3 37½ a	3 50	
Good and prime,	3 62½ a	3 87½	

Cotton—The receipts of Uplands since our last weekly report of the 23d ult.—have been by Rail Road, 1462 bales; by water, 212—together, 1674 bales. Exported in same time to foreign ports, 4386 bales—coastwise 2043—total exports of the week, 6429 bales.

Rice—The progressive and firm pretentions of holders in regard to prices, has almost driven purchasers entirely from the market, and the sales of the week have been but light, amounting to only 376 bbls., ranging from $3 11-16 a $4 00.

Grain—The arrivals of Corn are 2100 bushels N. C., 5200 Md., and about 3500 Western, in bags—altogether 10,750 bushels. The N.C. and Md. sold at 58 cts—the Western at 61 cents, bags included.

Bacon—Former quotations are firmly maintained by the few holders of a very light stock. 7¼ a 7½ cts. for Shoulders; 9 a 9½ for Sides; 11½ a 12½ for Hams.—*Extracts Mercury Price Current.*

NEW YORK MARKET—Aug. 30.

Turpentine, Wilmington, soft	$2 87½ a	2 94	
Washington and Newbern,	2 87½ a		
Rosin,	57 a	70	
Spirits Turpentine, gall.	41 a	43	
Tar,	2 25 a	2 37½	
Rice,	3 75 a	4 37½	
Cotton	6 a	10	

Cotton—We notice since our last a rather increased demand, and the market, which has been dull and declining for some time past, is perhaps a little firmer, and the downward tendency of prices in some measure arrested. The decline from the highest point is about one-half and for the past fortnight, fully one-quarter of a cent per lb. The sales for the week are 3100 bales—our quotations are for the most part merely nominal.

Naval Stores—Turpentine still continues to be difficult of sale, for the causes previously noticed, viz: the advanced rate of freights, and discouraging advices from abroad. The sale reported in our last, we understand, was at $2 75, by weight; since which, 500 bbls. Newbern brought $2 87½, also by weight, (280 lb.) The stock here is not large, but with a small demand, is slowly accumulating. We notice besides, sales of 300 bbls. Newbern Rosin, afloat, at 57 c.; 150 No. 1, Wilmington White, $1 87½; and 300 casks Southern Spirits Turpentine, in lots, 41c, cash, and 42 a 43 4 mos Tar may be quoted $2 25 a $2 37½, the latter for selected.

Rice—The sales of the week embrace about 640 tcs. at $4 06¼ for fair, to $4 25 for good, cash.—Prime parcels are firmly held at $4 37½. The stock is moderate for the season.

☞The following report is published by resolution of the Lodge:

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL TRUSTEES TO CAPE FEAR LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F.

During the past year the Trustees have expended for the School $2,392 74, as follows:

Paid Teachers,	$1,536 73
" For books, stationary, &c.,	295 57
" " servant hire, fuel, &c.,	33 40
" " gratuitous tuition,	40 50
" Note last year for deficiency,	275 00
" Repairing and improving school-house and lot, making additional seats, &c.,	166 29
" Advertising,	27 75
" Insuring school-house,	17 50
	$2,392 74

And received $2,272 12, as follows:

First Session.

For 208 scholars, whole session, at $6 00	$1,248 00	
" 28 scholars, half session, at $3 00	84 00	
" 78 scholars, music 75c.	55 50	
" 8 do do. half session, 37½c.	3 00	
		1,390 50

Second Session.

For 135 scholars, whole session, at $6 00	$810 00	
" 3 scholars, half session, at $3 00,	9 00	
" 2 scholars, 1-5th session, at $1 20,	2 40	
" 27 scholars, music, 75c.	20 25	
		841 65
Balance from last year		39 97
		$2,272 12

Leaving a balance of $120 62 due the Trustees.

It will be observed, that there is a very considerable demunition in the receipts of the last Session, compared with the first, which arises from the habits of our citizens, many of whom remove in summer, with their families to their sea shore residences, causing a result that must be taken into any future estimate of receipts from the school.

The Trustees have employed Mr. Meginney to take charge of the School for the ensuing year, and have made arrangements for securing the services of some competent Lady to take charge of the Female department. They are of opinion that it will be necessary to have Assistants in each department, and that it will be best to procure them from among the most advanced scholars who have been taught in the School, several of whom are fully competent.

The Trustees have had under consideration the expediency of adding a higher department to the School, for the purpose of teaching Classicks, the higher branches of Mathematics, &c.; to effect that object, it would be necessary to build an additional room, at a cost of about $400; which, with the salary of a Professor, say $800, would make an additional cost of about $1,200. They have, therefore, instead of taking any action in the premises, concluded to submit the subject for the consideration of the Lodge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN McRAE,
ALEX. McRAE,
B. L. HOSKINS,
THOMAS H. HOWEY,
JUNIUS D. GARDNER,
J. BALLARD,
OWEN FENNELL,
} Trustees.

51-1t

DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday evening last, Alice Jane, daughter of James A. King, aged 2 years and 5 days.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Aug 27—schr J D Jones, Cole, New York, to R W Brown.
30—brig Genius, De Wolfe, Barbadoes, to C D Ellis & Co.
schr Regulus, Murch, N York, to R W Brown.
schr Excellent, Podger, New York, to John S Richards.
31—schr American Eagle, ——, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.
sloop Gleaner, Rabun, Shallotte, turpentine, to G W Davis.
Sept 1—schr A F Thorn, Porter, New York, to C D Ellis & Co.
schr North Carolina, Miller, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.
4—schr Marion, ——, Shallotte, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

Sept 2—schr Excellent, Podger, New York, by J S Richards.
schr American Eagle, ——, Philadelphia, by G W Davis.
4—Br brig Albion, James, Jamaica, by E Dickinson.
brig Gardner H Wright, Renton, Jamaica, by Brown & DeRosset.
sloop Gleaner, Rabun, Newbern, by G W Davis
5—schr Mogul, Moore, Boston, by G W Davis.
brig Prince de Joinville, Taylor, Newport, R I, by E Dickinson.
brig Leonora, Collins, Kingston, Ja, by J Hall.

Real Estate at Auction.

ON Tueseay next, 9th inst., at the Court House, at 2½ o'clock, p. m., will be sold

FIVE VALUABLE LOTS,

situated near Pottersville. Terms and description at sale. SANDFORD & SMITH, *Auct'rs.*
september 5, 1845. 51-1t

10 BBLS. 20 half bbls. superfine Canal Flour, just landed and for sale by J. S. RICHARDS,
sept 5, 1845.] Water street.

15 BBLS. Potatoes, sound and in good order, for sale by J. S. RICHARDS,
sept. 5, 1845.] Water street.

Temperance Notices.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, holds its meetings every Friday night, in the Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock in summer, and 7 o'clock in winter.

THE WILMINGTON TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings in the Masonic Hall, on Monday evenings, at the same hours.

THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON SOCIETY holds its meetings in the school house at Pottersville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.
51-12m

TO RENT.

THE *Hotel at present* occupied by Mr. James Petteway. Also, the Stores underneath, and Bake-shop. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. SARAH S. EDENS.
september 5, 1845. 51-3t

Fever and Ague!!

1000's! and 10,000's!!

ARE now suffering under that BANE OF LIFE, FEVER AND AGUE, or Bilious Intermittent Fever!

"ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE," is universally acknowledged, by the disinterested, to be the GREAT NATIONAL REMEDY—the only WARRANTED, SAFE, SURE, and RADICAL CURE—that never has failed, when properly used, to eradicate the disease, and also its immediate causes—restoring the natural feelings and elasticity of the constitution in a manner that nothing else will.

☞Therefore procure at once this long-tried, old favorite, and sterling remedy, now called Rowand's IMPROVED Tonic Mixture—protected against counterfeiters, by the WRITTEN SIGNATURE of the original inventor, JOHN R. ROWAND, over the mouth of each bottle—and which may, for a certainty, be obtained genuine in Wilmington, of Wm. SHAW.

Proprietor, JOHN R. ROWAND, M. D. No. 28, N. 2d st., Phil.
september 5, 1845. 51-6t

"NEVER GIVE IT UP SO, MR. BROWN."—Old Song.

FOR SALE.

At No. 4 Water-street, North of Market Dock.

60 HHDS. Martinique MOLASSES.
34 bags Cuba COFFEE,
20 Bags St. Domingo do.
500 lbs. N. C. BACON HAMS.
15 Bbls. Mess PORK,
30 bales New York HAY.

And Hourly Expected,

3 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
20 whole & 15 half bbls. Genessee FLOUR,
1000 bushels CORN. JOHN HALL,
August 29th, 1845. 50tf *Ag't.*

Stolen

FROM the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 25th inst., his HORSE. He is a black, somewhat sunburnt; about 9 years old, about 14½ hands high, is in pretty good order, paces fast under saddle, has shoes on his fore feet only. A reasonable reward will be paid for the horse, and a better one for the thief.
August 29th, 1845. 50tf H. BROCKETT.

$10 *Reward.*

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, and supposed to be lurking in or about Wilmington, his negro boy SAM. Sam is about 5 feet 10 inches high, twenty-five years old, and very dark. The above reward will be paid to any person for the apprehension of the above described negro man. W. B. FLANNER.
August 29th, 1845. 50tf

JOSEPH A. SINTAS,

HAVING been burnt out at his old stand, on Front street, below Market, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken a store two doors below his burnt building, where he will continue to carry on the

BAKERY & GROCERY BUSINESS,

as heretofore.
Aug 26, 1845. 50-2t.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED as the Assignee of CHS. B. MORRIS, is prepared to make payment of a dividend to the creditors named in third class in the deed of Assignment. Persons entitled to claim under said Assignment, are requested forthwith to present their demands to the undersigned, who will be in Wilmington on Monday or Saturday of each week.
NICK. N. NIXON, *Assignee.*
August 15, 1845.

GREAT BARGAIN!!

THE Subscriber, intending to change his business, offers for sale his entire stock in trade, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Ready-made Clothing, Groceries, &c., &c.

Persons desirous of engaging in the retail business, would do well to call and examine his stock.
THOS. EHORN.
Market Street, 2d door below Gardner's old stand.
Wilmington, Aug. 22d 1845. 49-tf.

Democratic Meeting.

THE Democrats of New Hanover county will meet at the Court House in Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock, p. m. A full meeting is requested.
MANY DEMOCRATS.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.—Sept. 4. 1845.

BACON—Hams,		a	9
Middlings,	7½	a	8
Shoulders,	7	a	7½
Western,	7½	a	
		a	
BEESWAX,		a	
BUTTER,	16	a	
BEEF, bbl. mess,	6 00	a	8 00
prime,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN,	0	a	
" Meal,	65	a	70
COFFEE,	8	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	5½
CANDLES, tallow,	10	a	12
sperm,	30	a	35
FEATHERS,	30	a	35
FLOUR,	5 00	a	6 00
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	60	a	65
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LARD,	8½	a	9
Western,	6	a	00 7
LIME, Thomastown,	1 00	a	1 12
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
W. boards. plank & scant.	12 00	a	13 00
Quarter flooring,	15 00		16 00
Bill lumber extra prices.			
River, Flooring boards,	12 00	a	13 00
wide, do.	6 50	a	7 00
Scantling,	5 00	a	0 00
Timber,	5 00	a	6 00
MOLASSES,	28	a	31
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	14	a	00 00
2, "	12	a	00 00
3,	00	a	7 00
	5	a	5½
NAILS,			
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turpt.	2 40	a	2 45
Virgin dip,	0 00	a	2 47
hard,	1 15	a	1 20
Tar,	1 50	a	0 00
Pitch,	80	a	1 00
Rosin No. 1,	1 50	a	1 60
" 2,	90	a	1 00
" 3,	35	a	40
Sp. Turpt.	37	a	
		a	85
OIL, Sperm,			
PEASE, Ground,	90	a	95
Black eye,	70	a	75
Cow,	70	a	75
PORK,	14 00	a	15 00
fresh	4½	a	5
RICE,	3 50	a	3 75
rough, ush			70
SALT, Turks Island, bushe	22	a	00
Liverpool, sack,		a	1 12
SOAP,	4	a	6
SHINGLES, country,		a	2 37½
contract,	3 50	a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	30	a	32
Gin,	30	a	35
Whiskey,	25	a	27
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O. Hhd. rough,	12 00	a	15 00
dressed,			20 00
R. O. Hhd. rough,	9 00	a	12 00
dressed,	10 00	a	11 00
SUGAR, West India,	7½	a	8
New Orleans,	6	a	6
loaf	10	a	15
TALLOW,	6½	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf, none		a	
VARNISH.	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	3 00
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	40	a	50

WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 4.

NAVAL STORES—The supply is rather limited. Last sales are reported at $2 40 to $2 45 for Yellow dip, which were made this morning. Virgin dip is bringing to-day, $2 47. A sale of 200 bbls. Spirits Turpentine was made this week at 36 cents, cash.

LUMBER AND TIMBER—There remains very little Timber in market, unsold. Prices have ranged from $5 00 to $6 25, since our last report. Quartered Flooring boards, last sales were effected at $13 00. No common Lumber in market.

SHINGLES—Last sales, $2 37½.

CORN—1800 bushels was sold from on shipboard during the past few days at 55 cts., in lots of from 50 to 100 bushels.

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK.

Naval Stores, 40 cts. *Spirits Turp* 60 per bbl,
Rice, 12½ cts. per hundred
Cotton, $1 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $2 50 per hogshead.
Lumber, $6 a $6 50 per m.

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on	Philadelphia,	½	pr. ct. prem
" "	New York,	½	" "
" "	Boston,	½	" "

20 BAGS Ashton's brand Liverpool SALT
For sale by WM. COOKE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE subscriber having been appointed Agent for the above company, is prepared to receive applications, and to communicate all necessary information on the subject, to such as may apply.
JOHN S. RICHARDS.
June 27, 1845.

Clothing.

3 CASES Plantation Clothing,
2 " sundry Fall Clothing,
A small assortment of Summer Clothing,
2 cases gentlemen's sewed Boots,
24 pairs ladies Slippers,
1 bale Brown Cotton. For sale by
Aug. 15, '45.] Wm. COOKE, *Ag't.*

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
Shipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

CORN.

1000 Bushels prime white Hyde county and 200 bushels prime yellow Edgecombe county CORN, just received, in store, and for sale by WM. COOKE, Ag't.
August 29th, 1845.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

DR. A. C. EVANS,

HAS RECEIVED. at the NEW DRUG STORE, in addition to a full and complete stock of genuine Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles,

100 kegs White Lead, No. 1 to pure,
75 boxes Window Glass, 8X10 to 12X16,
50 lbs. Mercurials, 100 oz. Sulph. Quinine,
12 bbls Oil,
25 cans Verdigres and Chrome Green,
1000 lbs. English and American Epsom Salts,
7 doz. Salad Oil,
12 gross bottled Soda, (a fine article,)
6 doz. Trusses, including Chases, Ivory pad, Hull's, Marsh's, &c., (all sizes)

Sulphate and Acct. Morphine, McMunn's Elixer of Opium, Iodine, Iodide of Potassa and Iron, Strychnia, Piperine, Henry's Magnesia, Husband's fluid Magnesia, Elatireum, Farr's Ext. Bark, Oils, Cubebs and Copaiva, Granville's Lotions, Wood's Naphtha, Castor Oil Candy, (a good purgative for children.) French Mustard, &c., with the following

PATENT MEDICINES:

Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry, Swayne's Syrup of do., Taylor's Balsam Liverwort, Moffat's Phœnix Bitters, Jayne's Expectorant and Hair Tonic, Swaim's Panacea, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Indian Panacea, Cheesman's Balsam, Thompson's Eye Water, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's, Peters's, Lee's, Leidy's, Moffat's and Brandreth's Pills, &c. &c.

A liberal supply of all articles in the line, will be constantly kept on hand, at a considerable reduction on customary prices.

Physicians and Merchants will find it to their interest to call before going further.

☞All articles warranted genuine or returned.

July 18th, 1845. 44

Just Received at the OLD STAND DRUG STORE,

Corner of Front and Market-streets,

A LOT of the best Sweedish Leeches,
80 kegs superior White Lead,
Sands' Sarsaparilla and Tetter Remedy,
Indian and Swaim's Panacea and Cheeseman's Balsam,
A fresh lot of Peters', Lees', Leidy's and Moffat's Pills,
Dr. Swayne's Syrup Wild Cherry, &c.

The subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dr. Gideon B. Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup, an excellent remedy for that disease. He has also obtained the general agency for the sale of Spencer's Vegetable Pills. The genuine article can only be had here, as there is no other Agent in this state. Country Merchants supplied at Manufacturer's prices. He is weekly receiving additions to his stock of Medicines, and has now as full and complete an assortment as can be found at any other house in the state, which will be sold to Physicians and Country Merchants at the lowest prices and on liberal credit.

Best Havannah Segars, at wholesale or retail.

July 11th, 1845. WM. SHAW.

DENTISTRY.

W. WARE,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY, *and Member of the American Society of Dental Surgeons,*

PERFORMS all operations upon the Teeth. Teeth inserted from one to a full set, and upon the principle of Atmospheric Pressure in all cases where it is applicable.

Office, 3 doors below the south-west corner of Front and Market streets, up stairs.

☞ REFERENCE, the Citizens generally.

March 1, 1844 8-tf

CHARLES BARR,

MERCHANT TAILOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

GRATEFUL to the citizens of Wilmington for their liberal patronage, and anxious to merit a continuance of the same, has added to his Stock, a large lot of well assorted seasonable

CLOTHING,

Just received per schooner Ellen, from Philadelphia, together with a general assortment of superfine new style

FRENCH CASSIMERES,

AND

FANCY DRILLINGS

of the latest importations, received per Rail Road, making his stock altogether the most complete that has ever been offered in this market.

Persons wishing to purchase Clothing are respectfully requested to examine the article elsewhere, before calling on me, and unless I can offer them Goods on better terms than any of my competitors, I shall expect to suffer in consequence.

CHARLES BARR.

May 30, 1845. 37

Daniel Cromlay,

BOOT MAKER,

Front Street, opposite the Chronicle office,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has made arrangements to manufacture work entirely adopted to the present times, for CASH.

Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOOTS made after the latest FRENCH STYLES.

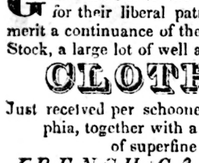
In the manufacture of his work, he will allow none to compete with him in any particular. The work made shall give entire satisfaction.

D. C. will take pleasure in shewing the different kinds of work to all who will favor him with a call. [Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-1y

Chronicle will please copy.

CARRIAGES.

MARKET STREET, ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES; TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, Feb. 11th, 1845. 30-12m

CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

20 BBLS. CHAMPAGNE CIDER, a fresh article, just received and for sale by

April 2d, 1845. GEO. W. DAVIS.

SHEA'S BOOK KEEPING.—This admirable system of Book-keeping can be purchased at the Wilmington Book Store.

M2, 1845. [33tf] ALONZO WARD.

MOLASSES, SUGAR AND COFFEE.—50 hhds. superior St. Jago Molasses; 6 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar; 10 bags Cuba Coffee. For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

Ap16, 1845. 33

CORN—600 bushels prime white Corn in store, for sale by Wm. COOKE, Ag't.

July 4, 1845.

Molasses.

60 HHDS. St. Jago Molasses, in store and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

June 13, 1845. 39-tf

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, as the Executrix of the last will and testament of the late Robert H. Cowan, offers for sale, upon the most liberal terms, the following REAL ESTATE, viz:

An undivided moiety of the Ferry and Road over Eagle's Island, communicating with the town of Wilmington at the foot of Market street.

The Western portion of Lots No. 87 and 88, lying North of and adjoining the Lots on which the Wilmington Academy stands—the two Lots measuring 132 feet on Third street and about 200 feet on Chestnut street, and forming together one of the most eligible building sites in the town of Wilmington.

One-fourth of the Lot on Front street, immediately North of the Alley on the Northern side of the Presbyterian Church—measuring 33 feet on Front street and running Eastwardly 165 feet.

The tract or parcel of Land, North of the town of Wilmington, known generally as Hog's Folly, containing about 50 acres; and from its extended front on the River, its proximity to the town, and the general formation of the ground, presents extraordinary advantages, as a site for buildings to be used for manufacturing operations.

The Rice Lands, known as Caintuck, lying on the North side of the North-western branch of the Cape Fear River, about two miles above the town of Wilmington, and containing about 400 acres, including the Upland.

The tracts of Land, known as Red Hill and Swan Point, (situated about 12 miles from Wilmington by land,) on the North side of the North-eastern branch of the Cape Fear River, and together, containing upwards of 1200 acres. These tracts are now in cultivation, and all necessary improvements have been erected on them. The soil is of superior quality, facilities for reaching market are furnished by both the River and Rail Road, and a range for Cattle and Hogs is afforded which is unsurpassed in this section of the State.

About 400 acres of Pine Land near to and including the Race Course, three miles East of Wilmington.

Also, the Reversion expectant on a life estate, in the tract of Land known as the Little Bridge tract, about two miles from Wilmington, on Smith's Creek; together with the Bridge over said creek, and the Franchise attached to the said Bridge.

The foregoing property is offered at private sale, and unless disposed of in the meantime, will be sold at public Vendue during the week of December Term of New Hanover County Court.

A credit of one and two years will be given. The purchasers will be required to give notes with good and sufficient security, to be approved of at Bank, which are to be renewed every 90 days and the accruing interest paid, and at the expiration of the credits as above, they will then be collected by instalments, according to the usage and requirements of the Banks in this place.

Mr. Robert H. Cowan, Jr., is authorized to make any contracts, and he will give any information which may be desired, in reference to the above described property.

SALLY T. COWAN, Ex'rx.

June 20, 1845. 40tf

CABBET FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast. Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844. 7-tf

Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the valuable plantation on which he now resides. The plantation is situated on the west side of the N. E. river, about one mile below South Washington, and contains about 686 acres. It contains both Turpentine and Corn land. There is a good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses on the place. This tract of land lies between the rail road and the river, and its farthest point is not more than two and a half miles from each.

JOHN C. REGISTER.

South Washington, New Hanover co., N C., July 4, '45. 42-2m

BATHS! BATHS!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that his *BATHING HOUSE*, immediately in the rear of Mr. Richard Eagles' bar room, is now open for the accommodation of his patrons, and that *BATHS*, either *WARM* or *COLD*, can be had at any time between this and the 1st of September next.

TERMS.—Ticket for the season—bath at pleasure, $8 00. Half ticket, or 3 times a week, $4 00. Single baths 50 cents.

Every thing will be kept neat and clean, and he will be ready at all hours to accommodate those who may patronise him.

ISAAC BELDEN.

June 6, 1845. 38-f. t. s.

Cigars and Tobacco.

40,000 CIGARS of various kinds and qualities, in boxes of 100, 125, 250 and 500.

2 boxes superior manufactured Tobacco,

Just received and for sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

June 27, 1845. 41

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.—This Institution, during the month of June, issued ninety new Policies, viz:

To Merchants and Traders	31	To Clergymen	7
To Clerks	10	To Physicians	3
To Agents	4	To Lawyers	4
To Brokers	3	To Mechanics	6
To Manufacturers	2	To Artists	2
To Booksellers and Publishers	2	To Supercargo	1
To Iron Masters	1	To Pres't of a Bank	1
To Dentist	1	To Cash'r of a Bank	1
To Teacher	1	To Gentlemen	2
To Grocers	2	To Ladies	6
		Lives Insured	90

Condition of this Office on the 1st of February, and at this date.

Date,	No. of Policies iss'd.	Gr. Rec'ts.	Loss & Ex.	Am't. In.
January 31st	$1086	$124.687	$27,414	$97,272
June 30th	1513	191.997	38 315	153,592
In. since 1st Feb.	$427	$67.220	$10,901	$56,313

M. ROBINSON, President.

SAMUEL HANNAY, Sec'y.

The undersigned, agent for the above Company in this town, will receive and transmit applications. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 18, 1845.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE,

IN the "ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY," of Hartford, Conn., and the "HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY," of New York, long established and approved Companies. BROWN & DEROSSET, Ag'ts.

July 11, 1845. 43-tf

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

IT may truly be said, that no one has ever been so successful in compounding a medicine, which has done so much to relieve the human family, to rob disease of its terrors, and restore the Invalid to Health and comfort, as the *Inventer* and *Proprietor* of that most deservedly popular family medicine, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and none has been so generally patronised by the Profession and others, both in this country and in Europe, nor has there ever been so great an effort in the short space of six or seven years, to deceive the credulous and unthinking, by putting up Nostrums of various kinds, by various individuals, affixing the name of Wild Cherry, and as much of the name of the *original preparation* as will screen them from the lash of the law, and one of the impostors who puts out the common panegoric of the shops and calls it the Balsam of Wild Cherry, has had the impudence to caution the public against the original preparation, Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, which is doing so much good in the world.

☞ *Beware of such impostors* ☜

And purchase none but the original and only genuine article as prepared by Dr. Swayne, which is the only one compounded by a regular Physician, and arose from many years' close attention to the practice of the profession, and which led to this great discovery. Thousands and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the unparalleled success of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry for the cure of CONSUMPTION, coughs, colds, spitting blood, liver complaint, tickling or rising in the throat, nervous debility, weakness of voice, palpitation or disease of the heart, pain in the side or breast, broken constitution from various causes, the abuse of calomel, &c., bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, &c., were declared to the world years before any other preparation of Wild Cherry came out. The most skeptical may satisfy themselves as to the truth of the above, by a little enquiry in Philadelphia. The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, whose office has been removed to N. W. corner of 8th and Race streets, Philad'a. The Balsam and other spurious articles of Wild Cherry has been sold out, and the proprietors are obliged to resort to falsehood and stratagem to make their own out of it. The genuine article is put up in plain style in square bottles covered with a blue wrapper, with a yellow label with the proprietor's signature attached. To get the genuine in Wilmington, you must go to the only appointed agent, WM. SHAW.

☞The public are requested to remember that it is Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, that has and is repeatedly performing such miraculous cures of diseases which have baffled the skill of the profession and set at defiance the whole catalogue of Patent Medicines, which are daily puffed through the organs of the press. Therefore ask for Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and purchase no other.

April 11th, 1845.

Save your Corn Cobs and Shucks.

TO THE PLANTERS AND MILLERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE undersigned has obtained Letters Patent, to enable common Mill stones (or rocks) now in use, to grind *CORN, COB and SHUCK*, into meal, for Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, &c., thereby saving more than one third of a crop, which is an important item with planters. The machinery used for the above purpose is simple and durable, and cannot, with fair means, get out of order. It will last as long as the Stones last, with an expense of 50 cents every five years. To enable the common Mill Stones to grind ear corn into meal, requires no new buildings or extra power. It can also be applied to Horse Mills, Threshing Machines, Gins, or any given power known. The same Mill will grind one-third more of Corn Meal by the introduction of this Machinery, and can be changed from grinding Corn and Cob, to grinding Corn Meal in the space of thirty seconds. Corn alone, when fed to stock, is said to be by the most practical and scientific Planters, constipating in its effects, producing founders, cholics and various other maladies which are incidnt to stock. Grinding cobs with the Corn, makes a food congenial with their nature, and cannot produce any of the serious results above mentioned. Stock, when fed on Corn exclusively, are deprived of the benefits of distension (so necessary to the proper health of animals,) by their being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce distension before the anima becomes gorged. Cobs ground with the corn, produce the necessary distension, without any danger of diseases arising from overeating. Corn and cob meal is improved by scalding, and still more by boiling, and yet more by a partial fermentation.—All the preparations facilitate digestion for Hogs. But Horses and Mules will not eat fermented food, consequently they will require it dry or partially wet with cold water. Horses, Mules and Oxen, when fed with unground food, void much in an undigested state, *which is of course lost for all beneficial purposes.* ☞ *Read the subjoined certificate.*

☞ *The undersigned can be addressed at Raleigh, and all calls will be attended to punctually and with despatch by himself or Agent.*

W. F. COLLINS.

March 14, 1845. 26-1y.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been solicited by Maj. Collins to have my Mill adjusted to grind Corn in the Ear and Shuck, I consented that he should do so as an experiment; and I am able to say that it grinds Corn in the Shuck at the rate of 30 bushels per hour; and the dressing of the stones is so improved, that it grinds shelled Corn more than twice as fast as before, and by my watch, at the rate of 15 bushels per hour, and the meal finer than usual. I deem it a valuable improvement, and shall purchase the right to use it, as it will afford me a speedy way of feeding my horses and cattle, and save much thereby. WM. BOYLAN.

March 14, 1845.—[26-1y

RECEIVED by schr. E S. POWELL, and for sale by Wm. COOKE, Agt.

10 Boxes Summer Candles,
10 Bags Green Laguira Coffee,
12 Kegs Assorted Sizes Nails,
3 Boxes Aromatic Tobacco,
2 Cases Gentlemens Calf sewed Boots.
12 Pair Ladies Slippers.

July 25, 1845.

NAILS—20 kegs 8d, 20 kegs 6d, 10 kegs 4d, daily expected, for sale by

JOHN S. RICHARDS,

1 July 1st. Market-st., Burch's old stand.

OLD NASH BRANDY.

60 bbls. warranted 10 years old, for sale by

G. W. DAVIS.

Feb'y 21.—[28

LIME AND HAY.—Just received and for sale, 300 casks Thomastown lime, 60 bundles Eastern Hay, by BARRY & BRYANT.

May 9, 1845. 34

Outcatts' Snuff.

1 HALF bbls. Scotch Snuff, in Bladders,
1 do. and 2 kegs in bulk. For sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

Feb'y 28, 1845. 24-tf

ALE AND PORTER.—10 casks Ale, in quarts and pints; 10 casks Porter, in quarts and pints. For sale by

Ap16, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

HATS.—10 cases Silk and Angola, just received and for sale by

M2, 1845. [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

PAINTS.—3 cases dark Chrome Green, 2 do. bright Lemon Chrome Yellow; 1 do. imperial Prussian Blue. Just received and for sale by

Ap23, 1845 [33] BARRY & BRYANT.

Herrings.

100 BBLS. whole Herrings, for sale by

Wm. COOKE, *Ag't.*

July 4, 1845. 42-tf

BLANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore exsisting between the undersigned, under the Firm of BATTLE & COOKE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business relating to the late Firm, will be settled by William Cooke, who will in future carry on the same business, as General Agent & Commission Merchant.

A. J. BATTLE,
WM. COOKE.

August 7, 1845 47-tf.

Copartnership Notice.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Barry & Bryant was dissolved on the 13th inst., by the decease of the senior partner. The business will be continued by the subscriber, on his individual account, under the name of *Barry & Bryant.* ALFRED BRYANT.

May 16, 1845 —[35.

THE subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name of

Charles D. Ellis, & Co.,

for the transaction of the Commission and Forwarding business. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of produce of all kinds, and to forwarding goods to and from the interior. CHARLES D. ELLIS.

EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.

March 17, (21) 1845. 27-tf

The Fayetteville Observer and Salisbury Watchman, will copy three weeks, and forward accounts to this office

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NOTICE.

THE SUBSRIBER, having taken an Assignment from John Hall, of all his property, and rights of property, for the benefit of his creditors; and it being stipulated in said Assignment, that the Assignee, after paying the first class of debts therein mentioned, comprising the notes at Bank and accommodation paper of the said John Hall, should apply the balance of monies on hand to the payment pro rata of such of the second class of creditors as should agree to release the said John Hall in full from all debts and liabilities within three months from the 25th day of June, 1845, there being a deficiency of assets to satisfy the whole of said second class of debts; Notice is hereby given to all concerned to signify to the subscriber their assent to the terms of the assignment, within the time prescribed, or they will be forever precluded from all benefit in the trust.

JOHN McRAE, *Assignee.*

June 27th, 1845. 41-tf

All Persons

INDEBTED to John Hall are hereby notified to settle with the subscriber immediately, or the claims against them will be put in suit forthwith. JOHN McRAE,

June 27th, 1845. 41tf Assignee.

TO THE PUBLIC.

INFORMATION WANTED.—FRANCIS JONES, recently died in the Parish of Iberville, Louisiana, leaving no heirs of his body in that State. He left considerable property, and the object of this publication is to ascertain who are entitled to the succession fund: who are his heirs. It is supposed that Mr. Jones was a native of Wilmington, N. C., and that he removed from this place in boyhood, leaving behind him parents, and brothers and sisters. He died at an advanced age, and of course must have been a long while absent from this place. This is a matter of importance to the heirs of the deceased Mr. Jones, as he left considerable property. Those who may possess any information on the subject will please call on the subscriber. DAVID FULTON.

Wilmington, N. C., 27th May, 1845. 37-tf

Notice.

CANDY AND CONFECTIONARY MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Wilmington and the State of North Carolina, that it is four months since he has established himself in Wilmington in the above line of business—of which, I offer to furnish to any purchaser by the wholesale at ten per cent. lower than the New York market, and which I warrant to be fresh and as good as can be manufactured in any part of the U. States.

ALSO

Pastry, Cakes and Pyramids

For Weddings or Parties, prepared at the shortest notice.

LEMON SYRUP by the single bottle or dozen, made from fresh fruit and superior to any ever offered in this market. Lemons, Oranges and all kinds of FOREIGN FRUIT always on hand, *Wholesale and Retail.* All orders promptly attended to and carefully packed.

M. LUCIANI.

To the Public.

AND to my friends and patrons in Wilmington, and its vicinity, I return my most sincere thanks for the patronage so liberally bestowed on me since my residence amongst them, and hope, by strict attention to business and every effort to accommodate, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have just returned from the Northern Markets where I have been for some time selecting my

SPRING STOCK,

and have no hesitation in saying that I have succeeded in selecting a LOCK OF GOODS not to be surpassed, and rarely equalled in this market, comprising every article usually kept in a

MERCHANT TAILOR'S ESTABLISHMENT,

OR

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

I have also on hand a splendid stock of

Ready-Made Clothing,

got up especially under my own superintendence while in Philadelphia; and I am disposed to sell them as cheap as they can be purchased here or any where else.

☞Country merchants may do well to call and examine my stock, as I think I can make it an object worth their attention to purchase Clothing by the wholesale. CHAS. BARR.

Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1845. y

ADVANCES.

LIBERAL *CASH ADVANCES* made on consignments of Produce to my friends in New York. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

June 27. 1845.

Sugar and Coffee.

5 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar,
10 do. Porto Rico do.
50 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba do. For sale by

BARRY & BRYANT.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed to the store, lately occupied by Messrs. Rankin & Martin, Water Street. JOHN S. RICHARDS.

July 31, 1845.

Piano Forte.

A FINE TONED PIANO FORTE, of Dubois & Stoddart's manufacture, for sale by

WM. COOKE, *Agt.*

---

1 HHD. best Porto Rico Sugar,
2 " " N. Orleans do.
12 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 " St. Domingo do.
8 " Rio do.
10,000 Segars,
20 boxes Hydraulic pressed Candles,
48 " best Barret's chewing Tobacco, small lumps,
15 " No. 1, Soap,
10 " Soap, 10 kegs Lard.
10 bbls. superfine Canal Flour,
10 half bbls. " " "
10 boxes Cheese.

Received per brig Belle, and for sale low for cash or approved paper,

JOHN S. RICHARDS,

Market street, Burch's old store.

June 27, 1845.

LIVERY STABLES.

SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.

TEMPERANCE.

THE WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY of Wilmington, will hold its regular meetings every FRIDAY NIGHT in the Masonic Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen, citizens and strangers, are invited.

December 27,844

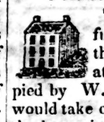
The Hanover House,

IS now open for the reception of company. The undersigned would be happy to accommodate all who may call upon him.

JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Feb. 9, 1844. 5-6m.

New Boarding House.



THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a *Boarding House* at the well known stand formerly occupied by W. R. Larkins, on Market-street. He would take occasion to state, that he has fitted up the house in the very best style, and that his table will be as good as any other house of the kind in Wilmington. His terms will be moderate, and he promises to spare no pains in making those comfortable who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage. N. F. BOURDEAUX.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1845. 18-tf

FOR SALE or RENT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by Mrs. Coxseter. If rented, it will be until 1st October next; possession given 1st May next. If sold, part of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage, on the property. For further particulars apply to

JOHN A. TAYLOR.

April 2d, 1845. 29-tf

FOR RENT.

OWING to the continued indisposition of my family, I will rent the house where I now reside, known as the

Franklin Hotel.

To a person who would like to engage in keeping a Public House, here is an opportunity to secure a favorable location to secure the patronage of passengers on the Rail Road. The house can be secured by lease for a term of years, and is so arranged that the proprietor could, and with proper inducements would, add to it so as to make it a valuable location. I will also sell to any person renting the house, all the furniture of the house, which is new and in good order.

Possession will be given immediately.

Apply to A. J. BATTLE, Agent.

April 4th, 1845.

New Butchering ESTABLISHMENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the citizens of Wilmington, that he has commenced the

Butchering Business

in this place, and from his long acquaintance with that line of business, both in the Northern and Southern cities, he flatters himself that he will be able to please those who may favor him with their patronage. He will keep a regular supply of

Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, &c.,

constantly on hand every morning, at the Market-house, where he will be pleased to wait upon those who wish to purchase such articles.

DROVERS will find it advantageous to call upon the subscriber, as he is determined to pay as liberal prices for Beef cattle as any othe person in Wilmington. JOHN BUTCHER.

Jn'y 18th, 1845. 44-tf

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supply their tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB,

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.

Oct. 18, 1844. 5-tf

Fresh Beef.

The subscriber having taken stall No. 6, is prepared to furnish Families and Boarding Houses with the

BEST OF BEEF AND PORK,

on the most reasonable terms, and will deliver it at the house, if required, at all hours. Be sure to call at Stall No. 6.

To hose ha have *Beef Cattle* to sell on foot, I will give the highest prices the market will afford. JOHN T. HEWIT.

Sep. 21, 1844. 1-tf

Notice.

THE subscriber has lately been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, and respectfully solicits a share of patronage from his Country friends and the public generally.

C. B. MORRIS.

March 15, 1844. 10-tf

Agency.

THE Inspectors in this place having ceased to act as agents in the sale of Turpentine and Tar, the employment of agents for that purpose, will, therefore, in many cases, become necessary.

The subscriber tenders his services to all makers of those articles, charging the very moderate commission of 1 per cent. To those who may favor him with their confidence and patronage, he pledges his devoted attention to their interest in making sales, and promptness in making returns.

☞ He will also attend to the sale of Lumber and Timber. JAMES A. KING

March 15. 1844 10-tf

COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE undersigned take pleasure in returning thanks for the liberal patronage which they have had from the public generally, and being desirous to continue the business of all who may think proper to intrust produce to their care; we would also inform our friends and the public, that all Turpentine and Tar sent to us will be sold for one per cent. G. P. & R. H. GRANT.

March 22, 1844. 11-tf

V. R. PEIRSON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

IS now receiving and opening his **Spring and Summer Goods**, comprising a very large and extensive assortment, selected by himself in New York, with great care, as to style and quality, embracing all the latest styles and patterns suitable for

SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.

The same will be made up to order agreeable to the latest Fashions, and in the best and most workman-like manner, such as cannot fail to suit the taste and Fashion of the day, at prices for Cash, to suit the times, or on a credit to such of his regular customers, who have been in the habit of paying punctually, on favorable terms.

Mr. H. S. KELLY,

most generally and favorably known as a CUTTER possessing great TASTE in his line, will continue to have charge of the *TAILORING* DEPARTMENT as usual. It may be as well to observe, that any garment made up in my establishment when finished, should such garment not suit, the party is at liberty to return the same on my hands. My stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

now receiving and opening, consists in part as follows, viz:

Thibet Cloths; Drab de'Etes French Bombazines,

AND

GAMBROONS,

Also, Linen Drillings in various styles; French and English single milled and Doe Skin

CASSIMERES,

with a large assortment of

VESTINGS,

of rarest and richest styles and patterns; in fact, he but solicits a call from his old friends and customers generally, to *insure them of the correctness* of the above statement. In connection with the above, I have selected a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

of styles and qualities superior to any received in the town of Wilmington, consisting in part of *Super Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; superior article of entire Linen Shirts; also, best quality Cotton Shirts, Linen Bosoms; Drawers of various kinds; Fancy Cravats; Stocks; Scarfs;*

SUSPENDERS;

Linen Bosoms and Collars, &c.,

of great variety. Also, a large assortment of *Silk, Gingham & Cotton Umbrellas.*

Indeed every article a gentleman may call for, for his comfort and use. I have also laid in a large and extensive stock of

Ready Made Clothing,

to which I invite the attention of the public, as I am determined to dispose of the same, for certain reasons, at New York prices, only adding on the expense of getting the same out. Coats may be purchased at from $1,25 to $16,00. Pants from 75 cents to $7. Vests from 75 cents to $7,00. Shirts from 50 cents to $4.00. Indeed a very decent suit can be bought for $5,00. And though last not least, a well selected stock of

HATS:

Viz: Silk, Beaver, Panama, Leghorn and Palm Leaf.

Indeed his entire stock comprises a general and as well a selected an assortment of Goods in his line as

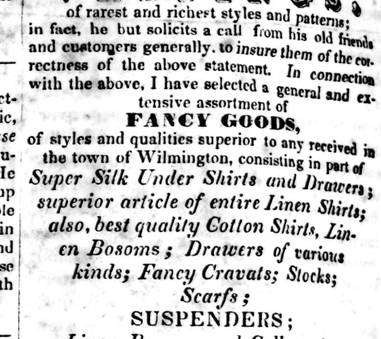
MERCHANT TAILOR,

as can be found in the town of Wilmington. In conclusion, I beg leave respectfully to return my sincere thanks to the public generally for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business in future, to merit a continued share of the public patronage. V. R. PEIRSON.

April 2d, 1845

SADDLES,

HARNESSES, TRUNKS, &C.



A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of GOODS, in the above line, of my own manufacture, constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Saddles and Harness made to order, and Carriages retrimmed at short notice. Also, **Charlottes, Buggies, and Trotting Waggons**, together with a general assortment of Northern *Sole Leather and Shoemakers Findings.*

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call at the old stand, Market street, one door east of T. W. Brown's jewelry store.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

Sept. 27, 1844. 1-1y

TO SHINGLE GETTERS.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for selling the Patent Right to use Kinney's Shingle Machine, in the counties of Halifax, Nash, Johnson, Cumberland, Richmond, and all the counties lying east and south of these, in the State of North Carolina, except the county of Edgecombe, the right of which, has been sold to another. He has also received the agency for the whole state of South Carolina. He is authorized to *sell to* individuals or to companies, for a single right, the right for a county, or for all that part of North Carolina mentioned, in one sale; and likewise in the same way for the districts in South Carolina.

He has made an arrangement with Mr. U. Wells, of Petersburg, Va., to make the Machine to order, to be delivered at any Depot on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, the freight to be paid by the buyer, but he will procure its delivery without charge for his trouble. This Machine is of simple construction, and easy to be kept in order, and can be used either by hand, horse, water, or steam power. Two good hands can easily make from the blocks, from 4000 to 5000 Shingles per day, ready jointed, and nearly as smooth as if planed, and any width desired, from 4 to 10 inches. They could also easily move the machine from place to place, to be convenient to their timber. The cost of the machine, ready made, will be $50. The price of the right to use it, will vary according to the extent of the purchase. He will have a machine here in a few days, as a sample, and invites the public to call and see it operate.

He will endeavor to obtain a suitable person to carry a Machine into all of these counties, to show its value. A. J. BATTLE, *Ag't.*

May 23, 1845. 36-tf

The Fayetteville Observer, Newbernian, Washington Whig, Edenton Sentinel, and Elizabeth City papers, will copy the above three times each, and forward accounts.